TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...udy. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow variable. ...terday's temp. 11-7 (52-45). LONDON: Vari... Temp. 10-4. (50-39). Tomorrow variable. ...erday's temp: 2-4 (48-39). CHANNEL: Slight. ...: Clear. Temp. 12-6 (61-43). NEW YORK: ... Temp. 11-6 (52-43). Yesterday's temp. ... (52-37).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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28,970 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1976 Established 1887



United Press International.

BEIRUT CONFERENCE—President Suleiman Franjieh (wearing blanket in center) and Pierre Gemayel (left), head of the Phalangist party, are briefed by an unidentified member of delegation that returned from Damascus after talks with Syrian officials.

President Disdains to Answer

Ahdab Again Asks Franjieh to Quit

BEIRUT, March 13 (Reuters). ...j. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, whose ...-old effort to install a new ...ership in Lebanon has be... mired in political in-fight... today issued a new call for ...ident Suleiman Franjieh to ...n.

...it there was no immediate ...ause from the defiant 65-... old head of state and the ...try drifted through an... r day of violence and confu... with no solution to the crisis ...ght.

Gunfire echoed around Beirut as entrenched leftist and rightist gunmen continued battles of attrition, achieving little except the maintenance of the atmosphere of tension.

The general's statement, issued over the radio station supporting him, omitted previous threats to use force if Mr. Franjieh refused to step down. It also paid tribute to Syrian mediation efforts.

Observers said the tenor of the statement suggested that Gen. Ahdab realized that his influence on the situation here was now marginal.

A week ago today, the 58-year-old Beirut garrison commander announced on television that the army was taking over, with himself as provisional military governor of Lebanon, and he demanded the resignation of the President and of the government of Premier Rashid Karami. He promised the election of a new president by parliament.

Although the general claimed *widespread support, popular* backing waned as his action failed to generate the decisive impact he had hoped for.

Rightist leaders have rallied to the President's cause and neighboring Syria has indicated its opposition to a bloody solution to the leadership issue.

Pro-Syrian Palestinian guerrillas are blocking an armored column of dissident troops which advanced toward Beirut on Monday, planning to storm the presidential palace.

Army deserters and leftist gunmen are roaming the hills southeast of the capital but they showed no sign today of carrying out a threat to advance on the hilltop presidential palace at Baabda, overlooking Beirut.

The dissident troops, Moslems belonging to the rebel Lebanese Arab Army, said today that two of their comrades had been killed in a clash with gunmen of the rightist Christians' Phalangist party about 14 kilometers from Baabda. The Phalangists support the President.

Lt. Ahmed Khatib, 33, the nominal leader of the Lebanese Arab Army, said at his headquarters in eastern Lebanon today that Syria had assured him that a political solution would be found. He said he was backing the Syrian initiative.

Parliamentary sources here said Premier Karami, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamel Assad and ex-Premier Saeb Salam would visit Damascus tomorrow at the invitation of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who played a crucial role in bringing about the Jan. 22 cease-fire.

14 From U.S. Released

BEIRUT, March 18 (UPI).—Fourteen U.S. citizens held in Lebanon on drug charges were among about 2,000 prisoners freed in a series of jailbreaks during the last few months, U.S. sources disclosed today.

Ten of the 14 escapees are still in the country but plans are being made through U.S. Embassy officials to expeditite the departure of those who wish to leave, the sources said.

Red Role Is Weighed in Italy; Pressure on Currency Eases

Revaluation By Germans Is Pondered

By Ian M. Gummer

PARIS, March 18 (IHT).—Frenetic trading activity on European currency exchanges and intense pressure on the jointly floating bloc of seven European currencies slackened today as governments acted to ward off the collapse of the joint float.

While determined action by the West German government to avoid a revaluation of the deutsche mark and tough measures by other governments reduced the pressure, the joint float, known as the snake, remained under severe strain.

Bankers and currency traders in Europe and the United States seem to agree that a realignment of currencies will have to be made soon if the snake is to survive.

Despite the continuing strong denials by officials in Bonn, experts say the deutsche mark will have to be revalued in order to save the snake. West German resistance to the move is explained by the fact that it would increase the price of German goods on world markets. And this is an election year in West Germany.

Mark's Value Rises

The value of the mark increased again today, despite purchases of about $25 million by the Bundesbank, attempting to slow the rise of the currency.

Market forces at play today also brought about a marginal decline in the value of the dollar against the British pound and the Swiss franc, as well as the mark.

However, the Italian lira severely battered yesterday, rallied somewhat following the harshly deflationary measures announced by the Rome government, including the unprecedented four-point rise in the bank rate to 12 per cent from 8 per cent.

The lira closed at 875 to the dollar, slightly better than yesterday's closing rate of 880 lire.

The pound, which set off the present currency crisis last week when its value fell below $2, remained stable today, even gaining slightly against the dollar to close at $1.9245 compared with $1.9220 yesterday.

Most bankers, in telephone interviews, believe it is impossible to save the snake by continuing present measures in the hope that pressure will ease.

The snake involves West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)





United Press International.

Communist party secretary-general Enrico Berlinguer (left) and Premier Aldo Moro in Rome during series of consultations that included Italy's major-party leaders.

U.S. Renews Warning on Participation

ROME, March 18 (AP).—The leader of Italy's Christian Democrats urged his party today to reject a formal governing alliance with the Communists but said they represent "a popular reality at every level."

Benigno Zaccagnini told 5,000 delegates at a party congress that he expects the Communists to play a "constructive" role, helping Premier Aldo Moro's Christian Democrats solve the nation's economic and monetary crisis.

Meanwhile, stiff austerity measures helped stabilize the lira today.

The Christian Democratic congress is expected to determine the immediate role of the Italian Communist party, the largest in the West, which ran nearly even with the Christian Democrats in nationwide regional elections last June.

"It is very difficult to imagine in a democracy of a modern country that a conscious opposition could refuse constructive help to overcome the serious difficulties we are now going through," Mr. Zaccagnini said. He did not exclude sounding out the Communists on vital issues.

The U.S. Embassy repeated the Ford administration's opposition to a Communist role in government here, saying that Washington would "call for a reassessment" of U.S. economic, military and other relations with this NATO country.

No Change

An embassy spokesman, questioned after Mr. Moro consulted with Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, said his comment signaled no change in the U.S. position and merely reaffirmed recent statements by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Moro summoned Mr. Berlinguer for a 1-1/2-hour talk yesterday before the government decreed emergency austerity measures to halt the fall of the lira. It was the first time since 1947, when the Communists were members of a national unity government, that the party was given a formal consultative role by a premier.

Mr. Berlinguer is the architect of a proposed "historic compromise" with the Christian Democrats that would give the Communists a governing role.

The austerity measures, including higher taxes on gasoline, cars, liquor and other items, helped *stabilize the lira on the Milan* foreign exchange market. The lira closed at 875 to the dollar, compared to 880 yesterday.

Under Fire

Mr. Moro's plan, however, drew fire from Italy's powerful labor unions. More than 20,000 metalworkers struck for two hours at state-owned Alfa Romeo auto plants in Milan and Naples, claiming the workers were being forced to bear the brunt of the economic measures.

In Rome, the labor federation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Co-Determination Law Voted

West Germans Widen Role Of Workers in Industry

BONN, March 18 (AP).—Workers will have a greatly ...reased say in running the affairs of West Germany's 650 ...gest companies under a government bill approved today ... an overwhelming majority in parliament.

The co-determination law is the fruit of nearly six years ...f bargaining between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social ...emocrats and their coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

The version that gained the support of even the conser...ative Christian Democratic Union opposition fell short of ...roviding for full worker-management voting parity on the ...pervisory boards of major companies.

The controversial parity co-determination set-up was the ...et domestic reform project of the Social Democrats since they ...ained power with strong labor support in 1969.

An original draft presented by the ruling coalition in 1974 ...rovided for parity co-determination. But strong protests from ...usinessmen, including the Frankfurt-based German-American ...hamber of Commerce, alarmed middle-class voters who support ...e Free Democrats. The Free Democrats promptly demanded ...egotiations to soften the 1974 bill.

Even in its final form, however, the law is expected to ...ut West Germany in the vanguard of efforts in several West ...uropean countries to expand what is usually known abroad ...s industrial democracy.

The law will force all companies with more than 2,000 ...orkers, including about 50 subsidiaries of U.S.-based firms, to ...ve employee and shareholder representatives an equal number ...f seats on their supervisory boards.

In West Germany's split-level board system, these powerful ...anels appoint and oversee the work of the senior executives ...o *management boards. Supervisory board members also* ...ecide important company affairs, such as major spending ...rograms.

West German industry and commerce leaders had feared ...hat full worker-shareholder voting parity might paralyze ...ompanies by exposing their supervisory boards to voting ...eadlocks or even union dictatorship. But the Free Democrats ...ushed through amendments which insure effective shareholder ...ontrol.

A key provision gives a vote in deadlock situations to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Except Communists, Anarchists, Separatists

Cabinet Seeking to Legalize Parties in Spain

By Ernesto Mendoza

MADRID, March 18 (Reuters).—The government decided tonight to revise the country's penal code and lift a ban on political parties except for the Communists, anarchists and separatists.

The decision was designed to speed democratic reforms after delays threatened to split the Cabinet and provoke a government crisis.

In another move, the government raised the minimum wage by 23.2 per cent to help curb labor unrest.

The government also appointed two liberal-minded generals to command key military regions —an apparent concession to *progressive elements in the armed* forces.

Gen. Jose Vega Rodriguez was named to command the important First Military Region around Madrid and Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado to command the Seventh Military Region in Valladolid.

But a rightist, Gen. Francisco Coloma Gallegos, a former army minister, was appointed to the important and restive military region of Catalonia, which has been campaigning for greater autonomy from the central government in Madrid.

Meanwhile, Spanish opposition parties decided to form a united front to work for free general elections and trade union and political liberties.

Dissent broke out in the government last week on the handling of recent labor troubles, in which seven demonstrators died —four of whom were shot by riot police in the northern Basque city of Vitoria.

In an unprecedented editorial, the liberal weekly news magazine Cambio 16 called today for the government's resignation, saying it represented the era of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco rather than the new monarchy of King Juan Carlos.

"A minimal political vision and a well understood patriotism call for the resignation of a government that neither governs nor can govern," Cambio 16 said.

The immediate challenge for the government was to get an anti-inflationary bill through the Cortes (parliament), where it has already come under severe criticism.

Vice-Premier and Finance Minister Juan Villar Mir has staked his prestige on the bill, designed to complement Spain's devaluation of the peseta more than a month ago.

The opposition's agreement to unite was announced last night by the Communist-led Democratic Junta and the Democratic Platform, an alliance of Socialists and Christian Democrats.

Socialist sources said the decision was based on a common demand for a total break with the Franco past and for general elections to draw up a democratic constitution.

The two groups organized many of the street demonstrations since Gen. Franco died *Nov. 20, leaving a system that* the opposition now wants dismantled.

In Barcelona, about 500 journalists today held the first street demonstration authorized by the authorities since the 1936-39 civil war.

The journalists marched with placards saying "Freedom of Expression" and "Yes to Professional Secrecy."

They demanded the release of a journalist arrested last year for allegedly slandering the army and harboring a Basque guerrilla.

Under the present penal code, all parties are considered illegal associations. The ban had existed since the end of the Civil War.

Revision of the penal code, which still has to be approved by the rightist parliament, would complement a new law on political associations, which also maintains the ban on the Communists, anarchists and separatists.

Parties not banned, like the Socialists and the Christian Democrats, can meet and publicize their aims without being charged with illegal propaganda or assembly.

However, the revised code will penalize strike pickets.

Candidates in Contest

...ealey Joins Race to Succeed ...ilson as Labor Party Chief

...ONDON, March 18 (Reuters). ...enis Healey, the chancellor ...the Exchequer, tonight an...nced that he will join the ...r party election race to suc... Prime Minister Harold Wil...

...his brings to six the number ...declared candidates for the ...ership of the ruling party ...owing Mr. Wilson's statement ...day that he intended to ...n as Prime Minister as soon ...another Labor leader is ...sen.

...he candidacy of Mr. Healey ...es it less likely that a win... will emerge on the first bal... next Thursday.

...second ballot is scheduled ... March 30 and a third for ...l 5.

...o win, a candidate needs a ...jority of the votes cast by the ...or MPs.

...r. Healey, 58, has a fair ...unt of support among mod...erate and right-wing Labor MPs, but Foreign Secretary James Callaghan remains the favorite.

Mr. Healey's chances have been weakened by his bitter denunciation of left-wingers who helped to bring about a government defeat in Parliament earlier this month on proposed spending *cuts.*

The other candidates, besides Mr. Healey and Mr. Callaghan, are Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, Employment Secretary Michael Foot, Environment Secretary Anthony Crosland and Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Callaghan Loss

Mr. Healey is expected to draw support initially from Labor MPs who would—without his intervention—have voted for Mr. Callaghan or Mr. Jenkins, particularly the foreign secretary.

So the leadership race has now become much more open and Mr. Callaghan is unlikely to get a big lead on the first ballot and may even be runner-up at that stage.

The left-wing vote is split between Mr. Foot and Mr. Benn. Some press reports suggested today that Mr. Benn would be unwilling to serve in an administration led by Mr. Callaghan.

...inters Seize a Liner

...E HAVRE, March 18 (UPI). ...pproximately 100 striking ...spaper typesetters today oc...pied the luxury liner France, ...ich is out of service, in a bid to ... attention to their labor ...putes.

Do Zoos Need Day Off For Animals?

BONN, March 18 (UPI).—Should zoos give the animals one day off a week?

"The elephants don't need a six-day week," said Prof. Ernest Kullmann, head of the Cologne Zoo. "They're thick-skinned. But the bears and antilopes show clear signs of the effect of too many visitors. And the lemurs above all and the small monkeys are very sensitive."

Prof. Kullmann has proposed to close the zoo one day a week, preferably Monday, to give the animals a rest from noisy visitors. He said many of the animals show signs of stress after a weekend with 40,000 visitors.

"Nonsense," said Ruediger Wandrey, deputy director of the zoo in Geisenkirchen. "Animals need visitors as much as they need food."

To Limit Peaceful Explosions

U.S.-Soviet Union Seen Near A-Test Accord

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 18 (NYT).—High-ranking administration officials reported yesterday that Soviet and U.S. negotiators were nearing completion of a treaty setting limits on peaceful nuclear explosions.

They said that a number of technical details had been resolved in negotiations that began in the autumn of 1974 and that fundamental agreement on the need for on-site inspectors also had been reached.

But the officials said that several basic issues involving the duration of the treaty, magnitude of allowable explosions and the number of inspectors required were still open.

The United States hopes to complete the treaty by March 31, when a complementary treaty limiting nuclear explosions to a magnitude of 150 kilotons—the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT —is to go into effect.

The weapons-test treaty was concluded by President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in July, 1974, and included a provision for negotiating a second pact covering so-called peaceful nuclear explosions.

Pessimistic Outlook

Administration officials said they were uncertain whether the Soviet Union intended to meet the March 31 deadline. They have been carefully noting expressions of pessimism on the treaty outlook by high-ranking Soviet officials to U.S. newsmen here and in Moscow since early last month.

Some U.S. officials said they believed this was part of the traditional Soviet negotiating strategy, to "carry it to the last possible minute." Others were more skeptical. One said it was "75-per-cent sure" the deadline would be met and added: "I feel it in my bones." Another said it was "more like 50-50."

Both Soviet and U.S. officials said they judged completion of the treaty package as an important indicator of how the Soviet Union and the United States wished to proceed in their relations—the more so in view of the current cooling of the Ford administration toward many aspects of détente.

Tuesday, the State Department announced that it was deferring participation in Cabinet-level *meetings with Soviet officials in* three joint commissions dealing with trade, housing and energy.

Angola Support

A department spokesman said that the move was made in response to the Soviet Union's action in providing large-scale military support to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. But Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at the same time that the United States should proceed in negotiating an agreement on limiting strategic arms with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and the United States have continued to test high-yield nuclear devices in what appears to be anticipation of the March 31 deadline, administration officials said.

The United States has detonated nine nuclear explosions in a range of 400 to 900 kilotons since the beginning of the year, an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ford Shelves Mideast Trip

WASHINGTON, March 18 (Reuters).—President Ford has shelved plans to visit Israel and Arab countries next month or in May because he feels progress in Middle East *peace diplomacy* is unlikely this year, administration officials said today.

Such a tour by Mr. Ford had been discussed as a means of encouraging peace moves.

But the President is reported to feel that a visit without indications of success would be a risky venture, especially since it would occur close to May 30, the expiration date for the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force on the Golan Heights.

West Bank Rioting Is Quelled By Additional Israeli Troops

JERUSALEM, March 18 (UPI).—Occupation authorities ordered thousands of troops into the strife-ridden West Bank of Jordan today and reported the first relatively quiet day in two weeks.

Merchants shut their stores and schools were closed in Nablus, Hebron and the Arab quarters of East Jerusalem.

There were sporadic stone-throwing incidents in various West Bank towns but military sources credited the show of force with preventing serious confrontations. The patrols included paratroop recruits, border patrolmen and helmeted policemen.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres toured the occupied territory with top military officers. A statement said that he talked with residents of Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh and promised shopkeepers that the government would pay them for damage caused in the rioting.

Civil leaders in Nablus met to elect a committee of 36 to fill the place of the city council, which resigned as part of protests that broke out seven weeks ago and flared into widespread violence at the beginning of this month.

The temporary committee was composed of councilmen, members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Women's League and local clans, the national radio said.

Temple Controversy

The protests were touched off by a Jan. 29 court ruling that said Jews should be allowed to pray on the Temple Mount in the old city of Jerusalem, despite regulations allowing Moslem prayer only.

The large compound, which overlooks the Garden of Gethsemane and contains the Al Aqsa Mosque and other Moslem shrines, was the site of the Jewish temple destroyed by Rome in AD 70.

The government opposed the court ruling, appealed to a higher court and promised to retain its ban on organized Jewish prayer at the site.

In an editorial, the newspaper *Jerusalem Post said, "The gov*ernment should... speed up its appeal to make clear its long-standing policy of respecting Jewish rights without violating Moslem sensitivities over the Temple Mount."

News Analysis

Moscow Views Détente as Means, Not the End

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, March 18 (NYT).—Despite Washington's displeasure announced this week through the postponement of several bilateral meetings, the Soviet Union seems determined to keep treating détente with the United States as only one element of a more complex foreign policy.

The relaxation of East-West tensions was endorsed anew at the recent 25th Soviet Communist party congress as a commendable means to an end, but not the end in itself, as some in the West presumed. The distinction has been made clearer as other Soviet strategies have unfolded.

There is evidence, for example, that Moscow credits détente with having helped advance its interests in Third World countries such as Angola. Last month, an authoritative Soviet foreign affairs weekly, New Times, called attention to the shifting "balance of forces in favor of socialism" in Africa. It was "difficult and risky" for the imperialists to interfere, New Times reported, because "the process of détente that has started tied up their hands."

The Kremlin has denied taking advantage of détente, contending instead that the progress of socialism is historically inevitable and cannot be held back by government agreements. Moscow has even denied giving such alleged momentum the periodic nudge.

In fact, the Soviet Union has appeared careful to avoid any direct confrontation in regions such as Portugal or the Middle East, where it believes the United States maintains a specific interest. Moscow did not try to sabotage the disengagement that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger worked out between Egypt and Israel last year, although this may well have contributed to the setback in the Soviet Union's present relations with Egypt.

But where the Russians feel the Americans have either abdicated their interests or had none to begin with, they have moved to fill the vacuum, whether it be Vietnam and Laos in Asia or Angola and Somalia in Africa. Some Western diplomatic analysts see this as a continuing feature of Soviet foreign policy.

The official press has not yet reacted to Washington's decision to postpone its joint commission sessions with Moscow on energy, commerce and housing because of Soviet involvement in Angola. A Soviet insider saw the move as symbolic rather than substantial, although he noted that it could contribute to a possible détente "stalemate" this year between the two countries. Another Russian found the response somewhat belated.

There are no signs here yet that the gesture may discourage further Soviet activities in the Third World, since the postponed meetings are considered far less central to the détente relationship than bilateral talks on nuclear arms curbs or even grain sales.

In his keynote speech to the party congress, the party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, stressed that détente, while continuing, should not interfere with the two other basic planks of Soviet foreign policy—strengthening of socialist-bloc solidarity and support for national and social liberation movements.

Moscow appears to feel that its latter two interests have benefited from the former. The party newspaper Pravda has equated relaxed tensions with various socialist-bloc successes, including Western recognition of East Germany, the breakdown of the U.S. blockade of Cuba and the Helsinki session of the European security talks. It has further pointed out that Communist movements triumphed in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia precisely at a time of détente.

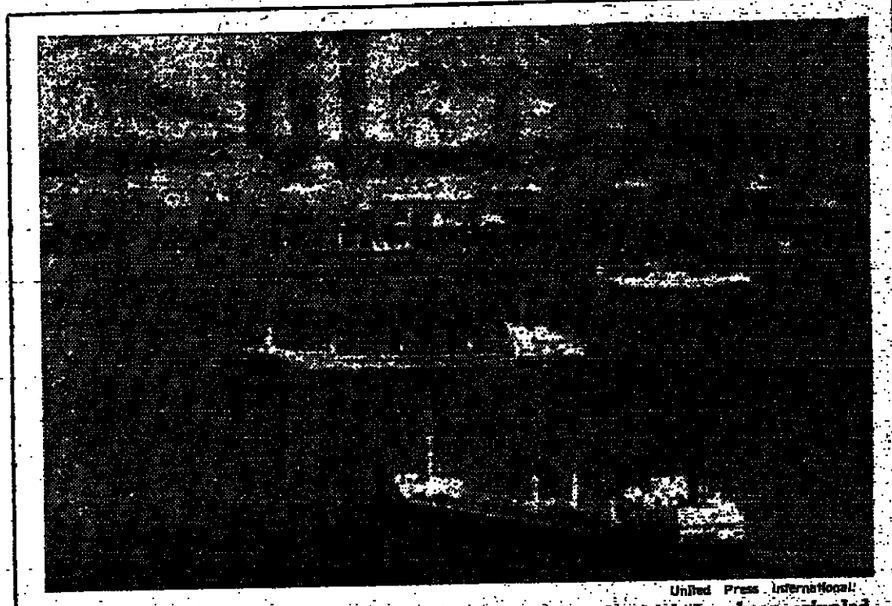
"Détente does not in the slightest abolish, and cannot abolish or alter, the laws of the class struggle," Mr. Brezhnev said in his clearest presentation yet of the Soviet position on détente. "No one should expect that because of détente Communists will reconcile themselves with capitalistic exploitation or that monopolists become followers of the revolution."

Even Sifting Sewage Has Silver Lining

TEL AVIV, March 18 (UPI).—Israeli scientists have discovered a silver mine of sorts in the sewage of television studios in Jerusalem.

The newspaper Davar said today that the scientists extracted 5.6 ounces of silver from the sewage. Chrome and silver compounds are used to develop film in the studio's labor.tories.

According to Davar, a plant to process sewage will be set up soon at Television House to extract an estimated $13,300 worth of silver a year.



United Press International

STRANDED—Ships waiting to transit the Panama Canal, which has been crippled by a strike of pilots, tugboat crewmen and lock mechanics, protesting cutbacks and wage freezes. About 100 ships are waiting to move through the waterway.

Italy Weighs Red Inclusion

(Continued from Page 1)

drew up plans for a general strike next week to protest the plan.

The Christian Democrats, who won 35 per cent of the vote in nationwide regional elections last June—only 2 points more than the Communists—have resisted Mr. Berlinguer's proposal for a Communist role in government.

Political observers said the meeting between Mr. Moro and Mr. Berlinguer was the first time a Communist leader had been called formally for consultations before a government decree was issued.

Party leaders often meet informally. In 1974, the premier at the time, Mariano Rumor, met with Mr. Berlinguer and leaders of the other parties—except for the far-right Italian Social Movement—following a terrorist bombing in Brescia.

But that meeting did not precede the issuing of a government decree and did not involve giving the Communists a formal consultative role in government planning.

Mr. Moro's invitation to Mr. Berlinguer was headlined in the independent leftist newspaper La Repubblica: "SOS to Berlinguer."

Political Gains

The Communists have attempted to make political gains with a clean-government campaign, referring to the Lockheed and other scandals that have touched the Christian Democrats during their 30 years of power.

Mr. Moro dropped Luigi Gui, a former defense minister, from his newly formed Cabinet last month after allegations that Mr. Gui received payoffs from the U.S. aircraft company. Mr. Gui denied the allegations.

Mr. Zaccagnini referred in his address to scandal allegations and asserted the need to check out the moral conduct of politicians.

Germans Get Industry Role

(Continued from Page 1)

board chairman. He is elected by both shareholder and employee representatives and theoretically can be from either side, with the vice-chairman representing the opposite faction.

Shareholder Power

But shareholder members can pick their own man if a candidate chairman does not receive a two-thirds majority on the first ballot. This system would keep the chairman's vote in the shareholders' hands.

The law also stipulates that the employee faction must include at least one white-collar worker with junior-executive status, besides blue-collar and plant-level trade union representatives. Depending on the size of the company, there are 12, 16 or 20 board members.

West Germany's middle-class white-collar workers are extremely status-conscious and would almost always vote for the management against their blue-collar inferiors, union leaders feel.

Until now, only a third of company supervisory-board seats have been occupied by employee representatives, although a form of 50-50 representation exists in the steel and coal industries.

Cruise Missile Work To General Dynamics

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—The Navy yesterday selected General Dynamics to develop its sea-launched Cruise missile.

General Dynamics emerged as the winner for a potentially huge program after the Vought Corp. was ordered by the Navy early this month to stop development work because of a cost overrun.

After Series of Reverses

Giscard Regime Begins to Fight Back

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 18 (IHT).—The French government fought back today after reverses earlier this week and last week by attacking the left, pledging to go ahead with European and French reforms and pointedly ignoring a poll showing that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's popularity was off six points.

Visibly reacting to local-election setbacks and European Economic Community difficulties of last week, several barrels were fired today at once, including a blast by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac against Socialist François Mitterrand for lunching with U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush.

"Shocking," said Mr. Chirac of the Rush-Mitterrand lunch. He said he could not understand Mr. Mitterrand's action "only days after [U.S.] interference in French internal affairs." The reference was to several recent U.S. warnings on the dangers of Communism in Western Europe.

Figaro Poll

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who lost a hefty six points in a Le Figaro confidence poll—from 56 to 50 per cent—and who has been criticized recently for his silence, responded today by saying that "whatever the difficulties," France did not intend to abandon the "political organization of Europe."

That reference was to difficulties developing here between Gaullists and Giscardists over the election of the European Parliament. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will speak to the nation next week—his first political talk in months—about Europe and other problems.

On another of last week's reversals, the franc's departure from the European monetary float, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade warned today that either Europe must put together a true economic and monetary policy or it would degenerate into a "vague customs union."

Mr. Fourcade urged the strengthening of the European float and called for a "common position regarding the dollar."

To show that its policy of reforms was going forward, the government held a final meeting today on plans for a capital gains tax, with word that the bill would soon be ready for parliament.

Although the bill is under severe attack from the center—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own electorate—the government hopes with it to win some favor from the moderate left. Le Monde, one of the government's strongest critics, supports it, warning however that it is being watered down too much.

Chirac's Attack

Mr. Chirac's attack on Mr. Mitterrand, who had one of his periodic lunches with Mr. Rush, was greeted with some surprise. Le Monde inquired ironically if Mr. Chirac thought that French politicians should begin boycotting U.S. diplomats or if he was urging Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to cancel his spring trip to the United States.

Mr. Mitterrand was blunter. "Mr. Chirac is losing his head," he said. "The results of the local elections have visibly deranged him." He called the Prime Minister "hot-headed and vulgar."

Mr. Mitterrand said he repeated to Mr. Rush that such U.S. interference was unwarranted. Mr. Rush was reported to have repeated the U.S. position on Mr. Mitterrand's alliance with the French Communists.

Demonstrators today fought with police on the Paris Left Bank, where 23 policemen were injured in a similar incident yesterday.

The demonstrators, including anarchists and students protesting educational reforms, threw stones at shop windows in the Saint-Germain-des-Prés area and damaged cars.

Police blamed a group of anarchists, who they said had joined the demonstration, which was organized by students, and had started the violence.

Student leaders issued a statement after the demonstration had dispersed deploring the incidents and attributing them to about 100 persons at the head of the march.

No casualties or arrests were reported during the demonstration, which lasted for more than three hours.

Moscow Castigates Deviations In Policy by Western Parties

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, March 18. — A senior Soviet official yesterday sharply rebuked Western Communists who do not follow the Kremlin line, describing them as "enemies" and "opportunists" who want to replace Marxism with "bourgeois liberalism."

The rebuke was delivered by Politburo member Mikhail Suslov, whose role as leading theoretician on party affairs added emphasis to the criticism.

Mr. Suslov mentioned no names in his speech to the Academy of Sciences but his remarks were clearly aimed at foreign Communist parties, including the Italian, French, Spanish and British, who have refused to accept Soviet policy without question.

In Rome, the Communist party's official newspaper, L'Unita, reported without comment today key excerpts of the speech by Mr. Suslov. But the leftist newspaper Paese Sera described the speech as a harsh and surprising attack against the French and Italian parties.

'Enemies of Marx'

"Without naming them," Paese Sera wrote, "Suslov unleashed a harsh attack against the Italian and the French Communist parties, describing as enemies of Marx those who interpret in their own way—as he says—the socialist doctrine . . .

"Beyond more or less diplomatic understatements, it was clear that the speaker had the Italian and French parties in mind as the target of his attack."

In Paris, French Communist party leader Georges Marchais today defended his party's independent road to socialism and said he did not feel involved in Mr. Suslov's denunciation of deviationism.

Answering questions during a women's rights meeting, Mr. Marchais said French-style socialism was "self-evident."

He recalled that he told the recent French party congress that "our national tasks can in no way turn us from our international responsibilities."

"The international Communist movement draws a large part of its influence from solidarity between Communist and workers parties," Mr. Marchais said. "I think I have said frequently that international proletarianism must be reciprocal. Consequently, our position is clear and the remarks of Mikhail Suslov do not apply to us."

A-Test Curbs Seen Near

(Continued from Page 1)

official said; 16 were detonated last year.

Administration officials also said that the Soviet tests last year and the year before far exceeded the magnitude of the U.S. detonations, according to seismic monitoring of the tests.

Peaceful Purposes

There is a lopsidedness, too, in the area of peaceful explosions, the officials said, pointing out that the United States ceased experimenting with atomic explosions for civilian purposes after detonating three bombs underground in Colorado in May, 1973.

The Soviet Union, however, has said that it detonated nuclear devices for peaceful purposes several times in the last three years in anticipation of using them for excavating underground natural gas storage reservoirs, extinguishing oil-field fires and perhaps diverting the course of major rivers.

What concerns Soviet and U.S. officials in the treaty negotiation is agreement on language that would discourage either side from using the so-called peaceful nuclear explosions to test large atomic weapons.

U.S. Makes 2 Tests

MERCURY, Nev., March 18 (AP).—Two nuclear devices were detonated at the Nevada test site yesterday, causing two earth tremors that were felt in Las Vegas, about 100 miles away.

The first of the two tests was set off underground at Pahute Mesa at 6:15 a.m. The second was detonated at about 6:45 a.m. on Yucca Flat.

Ethiopia Sends Grain To Drought Region

ADDIS ABABA, March 18 (Reuters).—Every available truck in southeast Ethiopia's Hararghe Province is being commandeered to move grain to 100,000 persons in drought-relief camps, it was announced here today.

About 2,300 tons of grain have already been moved into the area. The operation is expected to be completed in 15 to 20 days. Meanwhile, all other commercial transport in the area has been stopped.

305 Pardoned by Shah

TEHRAN, March 18 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran has pardoned 305 persons convicted by military courts for various offenses, it was announced yesterday.

Portugal Warns It Will Use Force Against Nurses

LISBON, March 18 (Reuters).—The Portuguese government will call in troops if necessary to end a slowdown by thousands of state nurses, an official spokesman said today.

The slowdown, which followed a nationwide strike by nurses, is a test issue for the government, with a wave of industrial unrest disrupting Portugal less than six weeks before parliamentary elections.

Representatives of the nurses decided earlier today to end the strike but announced a slowdown instead. The government had ordered the strikers to resume their duties.

The government spokesman said that most of the country's 20,000 state nurses had returned to work but that the slowdown was paralyzing most hospitals in Lisbon and in the south.

The spokesman said, "We have already dismissed the board of one Lisbon hospital and we will dismiss more unless they call in police to make the nurses return to work."

U.S. Aide Vows Tough UN Policy

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—The United States will pursue a tough policy toward nations opposing its interests at the United Nations, a State Department official told Congress today.

"The style may be different between Ambassador [Daniel] Moynihan and Ambassador [William] Scranton, but the basic approach of frankness and candor will be the same," Samuel Lewis, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, said.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on U.S. policy, Mr. Lewis said: "When we see a consistent pattern of hostility toward the United States, unjustified by any reasonable and honest differences of policy, we will consider whether there are appropriate direct bilateral responses that we should carry out."

Teachers Strike in Greece

ATHENS, March 18 (UPI).—Over 30,000 primary-school teachers began a four-day strike yesterday, demanding monthly overtime allowances ranging from $50 to $200 a month.

Arabs Support Nationalists in Black Africa

Ministers Denounce France on Comoros

CAIRO, March 18 (UPI).—Arab foreign ministers today pledged full backing for African liberation movements and harshly criticized France, one of their strongest sympathizers in the West.

In a resolution adopted just before the end of a four-day meeting, the ministers voted to "renew the commitment by the Arab countries to boycott the racist regimes in southern Africa and to support African liberation movements" opposing authorities in Rhodesia, South Africa and South-West Africa (Namibia).

They also instructed Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad to maintain contact with all Arab countries "with a view to continuing Arab aid to African liberation movements and newly independent and need African countries."

Leaders at an Arab summit conference in Rabat in October 1974, promised $300 million for loans and $25 million for technical aid to African countries.

France Accused

The foreign ministers today accused France of diminishing the independence of the Comoro Islands by continuing to occupy one of the four islands in the Indian Ocean archipelago off the east coast of Africa.

A resolution said: "The conference rejects the French occupation of Mayotte because it threatens the national unity of the independent Comoro Islands . . . and also threatens the independence and security of the region and the whole of Africa. It calls on the French government to withdraw immediately from Mayotte."

The resolution also denounced the plebiscite conducted by France on Mayotte and asked Mr. Riad to express Arab "concern" to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The strong language was surprising in view of France's improved relations with the Arab world since the 1973 Middle East war. France is the only major Western power that has declared support of demands for complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Moslems Avenge Killing of Imam In India Rampage

SAMBHAL, India, March (UPI).—Moslems burned shops and houses owned by Hindus and fought battles in which several persons were killed, residents of this town 60 miles east of New Delhi said yesterday.

Although most residents questioned said they know of four or five deaths, usually reliable sources in New Delhi said the toll had been told the death toll was between 50 and 80.

Officials here and in Moradabad, 31 miles north, said that the state government of Uttar Pradesh put a news blackout on the events.

From talks with several officials and residents, it was learned that on the night of Feb. 28 or the morning of Feb. 29 a Hindu murdered the imam—chief priest—of the Jama Masjid Mosque. The Hindu was arrested and reportedly confessed beating the imam to death.

Despite efforts by Hindu and Moslem community leaders to calm tensions, Moslems began burning shops and houses owned by Hindus. At least three Hindu temples and a Moslem mosque were reportedly desecrated.

NATO Workers On 1-Day Strike

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP).—International employees at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization went on a one-day strike today to protest plans to reduce cost-of-living allowances for better-paid employees. It was NATO's first strike.

The stoppage was called on among the 1,200 international employees, who include only a few Americans. About 2,000 members of the delegations from the 15 NATO member nations were not included.

The strike was only partially effective. Secretary General Joseph Luns's office was working normally and telephone and security services were operating on a reduced basis. Press spokesmen were not answering their phones.

Support for IRA Assailed by Ford

WASHINGTON, March (Reuters).—President Ford openly condemned the violence in Northern Ireland and joined Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave today in urging Americans to stop sending money and guns to the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

It was the first time that a President had voiced such strong views on the situation in the British province.

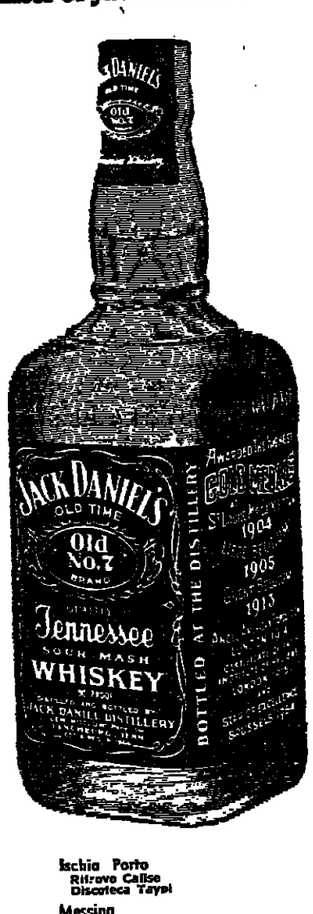
In a joint communiqué on the second day of Mr. Cosgrave's visit, the President and the Premier deplored illegal activities supporting violence in Northern Ireland.

150 places where scotch drinkers can order Jack Daniel's.

Scotch drinkers are a tenacious breed. But when they try Jack Daniel's for a change, many are surprised at the gentle flavor they find. Every drop of our whiskey is seeped through 12 feet of charcoal, a process that makes it the unique, favorite sipping-whiskey of America.

Unfortunately, this slow process occasionally makes Jack Daniel's hard to find in some areas. The restaurants, bars and hotels listed below, however, are a few of the places where it is in plentiful supply. At these establishments, scotch drinkers may find that they agree with drinkers of American whiskey on the smoothness of Jack Daniel's.

BELGIUM
Brussels
Centre Culturel de la Cambre
L'Interdit
Bivouac Club
Mechelen
Hotel Egmont
Knokke
The Galery
BRITAIN
London
Kensington Close Hotel
Mayfair Hotel
Hyde Park Hotel
Park Towers Hotel
Quaglinos
The Stable
DENMARK
Horsens
Den Blaa Fugl
Vejle Fjord
Hotel Munkebjerg
Vejle
Tartan Restaurant
FRANCE
Strasbourg
Sofitel
Bordeaux
Bar Le Chardon
Quimper
La Tour d'Auvergne
Douarnenez
"Le Bretagne"
Morgat
Gd. Hôtel de la Mer
Fouesnant
Rest. "L'Huitrière"
St.-Guénolé-Penmarch
Hôtel Rest. Mogueroo
Mousterlin
Rest. Le Récif
Lochiagat
Hôtel du Port
L'Aberwrach
La Baie des Anges
Perros-Guirec
Hôtel Morgane
Gd. Hôtel de Trestraou
Plounez-en-Paimpol
Relai Brenner
Marseilles
Rest. Le Caribou
GERMANY
Kiel
Hotel Astor
Travemünde
Hotel Maritim
Timmendorfer Strand
Hotel Maritim
Malente
Hotel Intermar
Grömitz
Hotel Intermar
Kaiserslautern
Fred's Bowling Center
Aschberg/Westf.
"Jagdschlösschen"
Nordseebad Norderney
Golf-Hotel
HOLLAND
The Hague
Hotel Bel Air
Den Helder
Forest Hotel
Geldrop
Sheraton Inn
Venlo
Rotisserie Valuas
IRELAND
Ashbourbe
Arkle Inn
Newmarket-on-Fergus
Dromland Castle
Clare Inn
Bunratty
Shannon Shamrock
ITALY
Naples
Night Club Le Shaker
Night Club Pop Corn
Capri
Hotel Luna
Hotel La Palma
Residence Punta Tragara
Albergo Villa Brunella
Hotel La Scalinatella
Gran Caffe' Vuotto
Caffe' Caso
Negozio Prugina
Night Club Il Pirana
Casamicciola
Elma Hotel
Ritrovo Calise
S. Angelo d'Ischia
Hotel Celestino
Hotel La Palma
Ristorante Dal Pescatore



Ischia Porto
Ritrovo Calise
Discoteca Taypi
Messina
Ristorante Da Borgia
Ritrovo Irrera
Taormina
Bristol Park Hotel
Grand Hotel S. Domenico
Hotel Monte Tauro
Mazzaro'
Mazzaro Sea Palace Hotel
Hyatt Capo Taormina
Costel Mola
Ristorante Il Maniero
Palermo
Ristorante Charleston
Ristorante Gourmand's
Ristorante La Scuderia
Ritrovo Ronny
Whiskyteca Internazionale
Mondello/Palermo
Hotel Palace
Arenzano
Hotel Residence Punta S. Martino
Lerici
Bar La Perla
Portovenere
Bar Lamia
Night Club Lucky Drake
Arezzo
Bar Cristallo
Terni
Bar Vetturini
Olbia
Bar Club Studio 21
Cagliari
Bar Tramer
MALTA
Spinola
Dolphin Bar
China House
St. Julians
Hilton Hotel
Paul's Punch Bowl
Floriana
Phoenicia Hotel
M'Skala
Corswain Cabin
SPAIN
Madrid
River Club
Tortosa
Bar Esprint
Cambrils Puerto
Rest. Eugenia
Vilanova de la Barca
Rest. "Moli de la Nora"
Viella
Rest. Meson Viella
Gijon
Club Tivoli 19
Figueras
La Merce Park Hotel
Irun
Cafeteria Hawai
Behobia
Cafeteria Behobia
Motril-Granada
Club Nautico
Salobrena-Granada
Rest. Salomar
Torremolinos
Long Play (Disco)
Marbella
Golf Hotel Nueva Andalucia
Estepona
Hotel Seghers
La Coruna
Joan Oronas (Bar)
Santiago
Lino Cabby
Pto. Santa Maria-Cadiz
Hotel Fuente Bravia
San Feliu de Guixols
Rest. El Dorado
Calella
Cafeteria Bette Ya-Ya
Arenys de Mar
Discoteca Jhonys
Huelva
Night Club "Sayonara"
Porto Cristo
Night Club Sabega
Inca (Mallorca)
Bar Morcantil
Barbastro
Hotel Sanchez Ramirez
Sabinanigo
Cafeteria Tres Hombres
Jaca
Frankfurter Alt Heidelberg
Sollent de Gallego
Hotel Egurtzki-lore
Villanua de Jaca
Hostal Rene
Zaragoza
Hotel Alfonso Ier
Rest. San Siro (Zaragoza s/n)
Rest. Salomon
Rest. San Siro
Cafeteria Baaria
Cafeteria Golden Club
Benidorm
Hotel Glaser
SWITZERLAND
Morgins
Hostellerie Bellevue Morgins
Villeneuve
Rest. Au Vieux Pêcheur
Gstaad
Parkhotel Reutoler
Meiringen
Motel-Dancing Sherlock-Holmes
Nidau
Hotel Rest. Stadthaus
Zurzach
Hotel Zurzacherhof
Berne
Rest. Ermitage
Rest. Gastlight
Rest. Arlequin
Dancing Chikito
Dancing Mocambo
Dancing Tabatu
Muralto-Locarno
Bar La Bussola
Hotel La Palma au Lac
Hotel Reber au Lac
Morcote
Hotel Olivella au Lac
Complone
Casino Municipale
Rest. Taverna
Chiasso
Rest. Indipendenza
Hotel Corso
Dancing Bar Club 111
Paradiso-Lugano
Casino Dancing Cecil
Hotel Eden au Lac
Lugano
Rest. Orlogio
Casino Kursaal

Judge Curbs U.S. Army on Wiretapping

Use Overseas Needs Approval of a Court

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP).—The Army cannot wiretap U.S. civilians outside the United States without prior approval from a U.S. judge, a federal court ruled here yesterday.

The ruling is believed to be the first federal court decision on the issue of wiretapping U.S. citizens abroad. It is a significant expansion of judicial wiretap rulings concerning so-called national security wiretaps that had previously been applied only in the United States, according to lawyers on both sides of the case.

But Judge William Jones said the requirement for prior judicial approval for the overseas wiretaps would be waived if the Army has evidence that the person to be wiretapped is collaborating with a foreign power or if the Army deems it an emergency situation where a tap must be placed immediately.

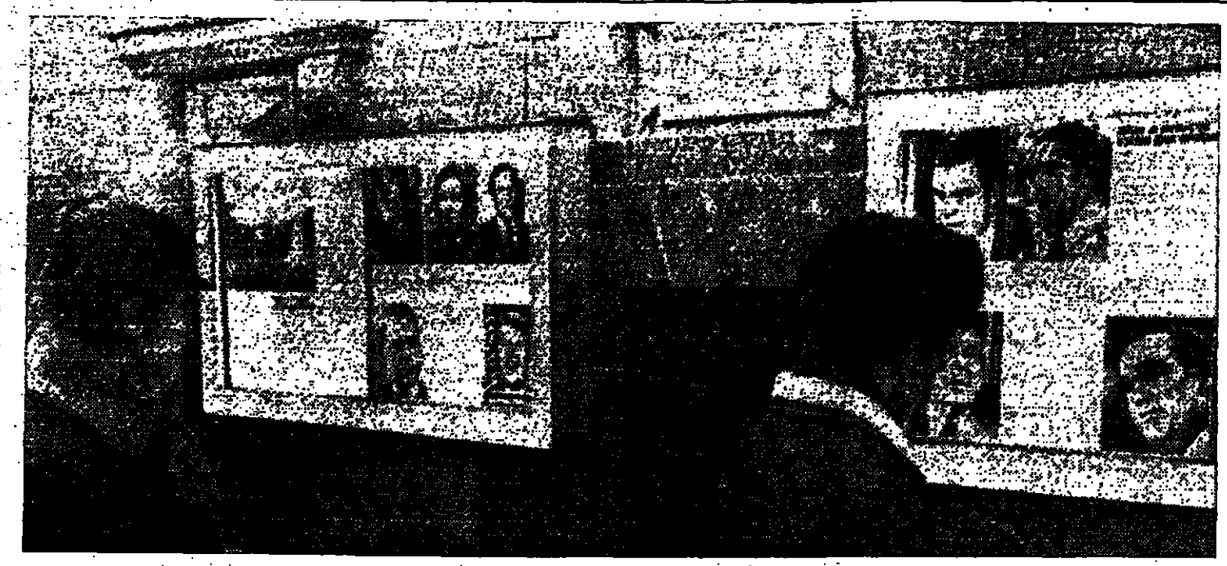
In the latter case, Judge Jones said, the Army must seek judicial authorization "within a reasonable time" after the tap is placed—a period he defined as approximately 48 hours.

The ruling was made in a suit filed in February, 1974, by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of U.S. citizens who were actively opposed to the U.S. Vietnam war policy while they were living in West Germany in the early 1970s.

They claim in the suit that they were illegally wiretapped and infiltrated and that the Army used the information gathered in the surveillance to block them from jobs and other legitimate activities.

ACLU lawyer John Shattuck said the ruling was "a very significant recognition of the application of the U.S. Constitution as it protects the rights of Americans overseas against abuses of the intelligence process."

The judge's opinion did not end the case but was an interim order that cleared the way for the ACLU to further investigate the Army's activities in connection with the surveillance of the 23 plaintiffs named in the case.



CANDIDATES ON DISPLAY IN MOSCOW—Russians inspect an exhibit of presidential hopefuls outside U.S. Embassy.

Diverse Groups Backed Carter in Illinois Vote

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—Although a survey of voters in Tuesday's Democratic primary in Illinois shows that former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia won a remarkably solid victory among almost all types of voters, the findings left some doubt about how well he would have fared if he had faced stronger competition.

The Carter plurality of 48 per cent in the preferential voting seemed all the more impressive because of the makeup of his support, as determined by interviews of 1,060 voters by The New York Times and CBS News as the citizens left the polls.

Mr. Carter received about half of the black vote and at the same time won the support of nearly half of those who told interviewers that the government paid too much attention to the needs of blacks and other minorities. He garnered about as much of the white-collar vote as all of his rivals combined and he was backed by a plurality of voters from labor-union households. He won both the Chicago area and downstate Illinois, two areas that have different political tendencies.

Tougher Races Ahead

But the question remains whether Mr. Carter will be able to attack such a broad-based constituency when he faces tougher competition in the New York and Pennsylvania primaries next month. In Illinois, his only strong rival was Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. In New York and Pennsylvania, he will compete against Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona—considered two of his strongest remaining rivals in the presidential primaries.

In the absence of these two from the Illinois ballot, Mr. Carter may have attracted voters who felt that they had no other candidate to support. The Times-CBS News survey was able to test this by asking: "Whom would *you have voted for today if* Jackson and Udall were on the ballot?"

The results showed that Mr. Carter picked up half of those who said they would have preferred Sen. Jackson, and a plurality—38 per cent—of those favoring Rep. Udall. Even so, Mr. Carter would probably have won the election, although with a reduced plurality.

By redistributing the preferences, with Sen. Jackson and Rep. Udall hypothetically added, Illinois Democrats probably would have given the candidates these percentages of the primary vote: Mr. Carter, 29; Sen. Jackson, 23; Gov. Wallace, 20; Rep. Udall, 16; Sargent Shriver, 8; Fred Harris, 3; others, 1.

Some observers have called the Georgian's stand on the issues fuzzy and ill-defined. If so, he was in step with the mood in Illinois, where the presidential primary campaign was notably dull as voters focused their attention on a bitter race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Candidate Qualities

In the Times-CBS News survey, voters were asked to cite the candidate qualities that had influenced their choices. Mr. Carter did particularly well among those especially concerned about honesty, competence, leadership and electing a new face. Moreover, among those who made their choice because they thought their candidate had the best chance of winning—a consideration that was mentioned frequently—he got two-thirds of the vote.

However, Mr. Carter scored lowest—37 per cent—among those who said the candidate's position on the issues was paramount. *The survey results suggest* that the Georgian was not perceived as being committed on issues. He got almost the same level of support from those who said they were on the conservative side of nearly every major issue as he did from those who said they were on the liberal side.

This suggests that the Carter campaign may depend heavily on whether or not the remaining primaries turn mostly on issues, as they did in 1972. If the democratic electorate this year is less concerned with issues and more attuned to nominating a trustworthy, likable and electable candidate, then Mr. Carter may have devised a winning strategy.

Top Ford Aim Is Pullout By Reagan

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP).—President Ford has demonstrated that Ronald Reagan is unlikely to be nominated as the Republican presidential candidate. Now he faces the task of quietly removing the remains of the Reagan candidacy from the political arena.

The problem is seen by Mr. Ford's advisers as a subtle one that is important to the President's election chances in November.

"We can't push too hard too soon," said a presidential intimate yesterday following Mr. Ford's lopsided victory in Tuesday's Illinois primary. "It's important that we allow Gov. Reagan a graceful exit."

Publicly, the White House was not willing to admit that it was pushing at all.

Number of Maneuvers

Behind the scenes, however, there were a number of maneuvers that were part of what an intimate of Mr. Ford called "a velvet glove" technique aimed at getting Mr. Reagan out of the race while keeping him a Republican party loyalist.

The "velvet" of this strategy is to say nothing that would antagonize Mr. Reagan or show disrespect for him.

Gone are the broadsides from President Ford's campaign that attacked Mr. Reagan's proposals as foolish or ill-conceived. Gone, too, are the statements prepared for Reagan detractors.

The word is out that the fading candidacy should be treated seriously and that the former California governor should be praised for having put up a good fight.

'Positive Influence'

This tone prevailed at a press conference held in Chicago yesterday by an old Reagan foe, Vice-President Rockefeller, who called Mr. Reagan "a very positive influence in the Republican party."

At all political levels, Mr. Ford's spokesmen are trying to persuade supporters of Mr. Reagan to get on the President's bandwagon and to assure them that Reagan workers are wanted in the Ford campaign.

At the same time, Mr. Ford's strategists are talking tough to some Reagan supporters, delicately suggesting that there is a limit on the time they have to switch candidates.

Although Press Secretary Ron Nessen denied that the White House is sending out "feelers" aimed at forcing Mr. Reagan to withdraw from the race, the Ford strategists are talking to a number of influential Reagan backers who, they hope, can explain directly to the former California governor the hopelessness of his political situation.

Dialogue Sought

The Ford strategists also are trying to put pressure on Mr. Reagan through Republican congressmen. Presidential adviser Rogers Morton said he has asked three key Republicans—House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona, House Whip Robert Michel of Illinois and Sen. John Tower of Texas—to "open a dialogue" with the Reagan forces.

The apparent concern for Mr. Reagan's feelings reflects two worries in the Ford campaign—the unlikely but potentially harmful possibility that Mr. Reagan would become a third-party candidate and the more probable concern that he would persist in the primaries and cause division in the party's volunteer ranks.

The hope of the Ford campaigners, and apparently of the President himself, is that Mr. Reagan will decide on his own if he loses in the North Carolina primary next Tuesday that it is time to leave the arena before he is figuratively carried out.



AP.

Sen. Frank Church

Church Puts Hat in Ring

IDAHO CITY, Idaho, March 18 (AP).—Idaho Sen. Frank Church entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination today.

Sen. Church said the federal bureaucracy must be harnessed and that other candidates are ignoring important issues.

"Peripheral questions preempt the debate," he said. "*There is no sense of overriding* purpose, no serious discussion of the fundamentally choices which determine our future course."

Sen. Church, noting his late start, compared his campaign to the race of the tortoise against the hare. "Like I'm doing, he started slowly but came on strong to win," the senator declared.

He joins half a dozen major contenders for the Democratic nomination.

Shriver Concludes Active Role in Democratic Race

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—Sargent Shriver, who ran a weak third to Jimmy Carter and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in the Illinois presidential primary, has said that from now on he would be an "inactive" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Shriver said his name would remain on the Texas primary ballot and that he was considering staying in the Maryland primary race.

But his announcement was, in effect, a withdrawal from active campaigning. Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania already have withdrawn from the campaign.

Mr. Shriver said he was still certain that no candidate would be picked on the first ballot at the Democratic convention and that his name would still be before the convention during its meeting.

Ford Announces Envoy Nominees

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—President Ford said today that he would nominate Washington lawyer David Smith as ambassador to Sweden and William Anders, a former astronaut now heading the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as ambassador to Norway.

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Smith would succeed Robert Strausz-Hupe in Stockholm and Mr. Anders would replace Thomas Byrne in Oslo.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe has become the U.S. permanent representative on the council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mr. Byrne is being reassigned.

U.S. Fireman Sues Men's Magazine Over His Nude Photo for Women

MIAMI, March 18 (AP).—Bill Cashman, a fireman, says he did not mind posing nude for the centerfold of a magazine for women who like men but he has a $2-million objection to his picture's use by a publication for men who like men.

Mr. Cashman, 26, said yesterday that he had decided to pose nude for Playgirl magazine in 1973 as a joke, telling himself: "What the hell, if they wanted to use me, I'd do it."

But he said that when one picture was published later in a promotional brochure for Blueboy, the fun began to fade.

"The whole thing has gotten out of hand," Mr. Cashman said. "I thought I'd get a lot of laughs out of it [the Playgirl display]. I figured I could meet a few stray chicks through it."

Then one of the shots—from Blueboy—was tacked to the firehouse wall as "Station 3 Pinup of the Month," and "right away people think I'm gay," Mr. Cashman said.

He filed a Circuit Court suit against photographer David Vance and Blueboy, a Miami-based magazine, claiming that he has been "embarrassed, ridiculed, held up to public scorn and shame and suffered a loss of income and a loss of earning capacity" because of the Blueboy brochures.

He said that readers of Blueboy and the brochures "would naturally associate" him with people of "aberrant sexual behavior."

He said that the photos in the publications have caused problems—like the modeling assignment for a National Dairy Association commercial that fell through because "they needed a red-blooded, all-American type guy."

A lawyer for Blueboy said Mr. Cashman's suit is "wholly without merit" and will be challenged.

Coffee Cleared in Heart Risks

BOSTON, March 18 (AP).—A four-year-old study that linked coffee drinking with heart attacks has been discounted by a new one.

In a study published today in the New England Journal of Medicine, a team of Boston doctors says, "The risks, if any... appear small."

Four years ago, the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program at Boston University said the risk of acute myocardial infarction—the heart damage that results from a blocked artery—was increased 60 per cent for those who drank one to five cups of coffee a day and 120 per cent for those who drank more than six cups.

Without mentioning a particular study, the latest report said earlier researchers may have failed to take into consideration other reasons for the patients' heart trouble, such as smoking.

The new study was directed by Dr. Charles Hennekens of Boston City Hospital.

The variables most often associated with death from heart disease, it found, were a history of heart damage resulting from blockage of an artery, diabetes, cigarette smoking, angina, congestive heart failure, lack of physical activity, excess weight and high blood pressure.

Castro Back Home

HAVANA, March 18 (Reuters).—Premier Fidel Castro Tuesday returned from a 25-day tour of Eastern Europe and Africa.

Says Daughter Was 'Warm and Loving'

Miss Hearst's Mother Is Final Witness

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18 (NYT).—Catherine Hearst, who described herself as "an establishment person," testified today as the final witness in the trial of her daughter, Patricia—a "warm and loving girl"—on armed bank robbery charges.

"She was a very warm and *loving girl" before the Symbionese* Liberation Army kidnapped her on Feb. 4, 1974, Mrs. Hearst said when F. Lee Bailey, chief defense counsel, asked her to describe her daughter. "We lived a close family life," Mrs. Hearst said. "She and I shared a mutual enthusiasm in art. We always had something in common."

Mr. Bailey asked, "Was she strong-willed?"

"Yes," Mrs. Hearst replied. "I wouldn't want anything I say to make it seem easy to raise five children, Mr. Bailey."

It was 12:12 p.m. yesterday when Judge Oliver Carter told the lawyers, "Evidence is closed." *The next stage in the trial is* presentation of final arguments.

Judge Carter said that the jury will get his instructions in law tomorrow morning, then will retire to deliberate in the District Court conference room.

Damaging Testimony

Mr. Bailey asked Mrs. Hearst about a visit she had from Dr. Joel Fort, a government witness who testified that in his opinion Miss Hearst was a willing member of the Symbionese group and *voluntarily helped other members* rob the Sunset branch of the Hibernia Bank on June 7, 1974. Dr. Harry Kozol of Boston had described Miss Hearst in similar terms.

"Dr. Fort told me he was very much in sympathy with Patty," Mrs. Hearst said. "He said she was essentially a kidnap victim and that the worst thing that could happen to her was to have a public trial."

She said Dr. Fort had said that "the most she [Miss Hearst] could get was six months' probation." Mrs Hearst said she took this to suggest a negotiated guilty plea.

She quoted Dr. Fort as saying to her that "the problem is that Bailey likes to try cases and Browning [James Browning jr., the prosecutor] wants to be a federal judge and everyone's forgotten about Patty." Dr. Fort said she should go personally to see Mr. Browning, Mrs. Hearst said.

Lawyer's Advice

She said that Dr. Fort told her to "keep it confidential" instead of telling Mr. Bailey and his partner, Albert Johnson.

But she called Mr. Johnson, who instructed her to call William Coblentz, a lawyer friend who advised her, she said, that "it would be an error, that in the district attorney's office it would never be confidential, they would give it to the newspapers, and it would look as if we were trying to fix the case."

The prosecutor asked if Mrs. Hearst thought Dr. Fort was trying to "fix" the case against her daughter by bribery or other illegal means. She said she was not sure.

The last bit of evidence the jury heard was the tape-recording of a visit in San Mateo County Jail, where Miss Hearst was held after her arrest last September, from her childhood friend, Patricia Tobin. Miss Tobin testified Tuesday in an effort to explain away certain damaging statements made by Miss Hearst during that visit.

The jury has heard the tape discussed almost from the trial's beginning. The defense fought futilely to keep it out of evidence.

The jurors heard Miss Hearst ask Miss Tobin to get a book for Steven Soliah and heard her explain that "I was living with him" before she was arrested.

Mr. Soliah is on trial in Sacramento on a charge of bank robbery. He is accused of being one of three men and a woman who robbed the Carmichael branch of the Crocker National Bank on April 21, 1975, when a woman customer was killed.

They heard Miss Hearst say she wanted to give a statement of her new "revolutionary feminist perspective totally" and that "my politics are real different from way back when."

Miss Hearst has said at the trial that she participated in the bank robbery because her captors had threatened to kill her if she did not.

House Reconsiders, Approves Trip to Borrow Magna Carta

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP).—The House reconsidered and decided by a 294-to-98 vote yesterday that the United States should send a 25-member congressional delegation to London to accept a one-year loan of an *original copy of the Magna Carta* as a Bicentennial gift.

It reversed last week's embarrassing vote in which the House rejected, 219 to 167, as wasteful the trip to accept the famous document. Through a misunderstanding, a majority thought it was a junket dreamed up by House members. In fact, leaders of the British Parliament had requested the delegation to take part in a presentation ceremony in May. But House leaders had *neglected to explain this in the* belief the resolution would pass without trouble.

It still required nearly three hours of talk yesterday to reverse the decision, a debate which Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, called an "exercise in nonsense" that would cost taxpayers in lost lawmaking time more than the trip to England.

Minor Change

The Senate had approved the *resolution unanimously* and, once it accepts a minor House change, the way will be clear for House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., to lead a delegation of 12 other House members and 12 senators to England to take part in three days of ceremonies in May.

The gift is the best preserved of the remaining four original copies of the charter, which the lords of England forced King John to sign in 1215. The document recognized formally for the first time that citizens other than the King had rights. Rights now enjoyed by English-speaking peoples stem from that document. It will be displayed in the Rotunda of the Capitol for viewing during this Bicentennial year.

The fight against the trip was led by Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., who acknowledged that the charter was a splendid gift but questioned why "25 members and I suppose their wives" had to be sent to bring it back. He noted that a copy of the Magna Carta made in 1225, 10 years after the originals, is on display at the Library of Congress.

In fact, the congressional *delegation will not bring back the* document and is going only for the presentation ceremony. The document will be brought over later, guarded by a British escort.

3 Wise Men

Rep. Glenn Anderson, D-Calif., noted that only three wise men were sent to celebrate the birth of Christ and suggested that a delegation of three or four should be sufficient. "Traveling like lords at the people's expense is what got King John in trouble in the first place," Rep. Anderson said.

Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., said President Ford had invited Britain and other countries to participate in the Bicentennial, that this was the British response and that the House owes it to the country and to the President to accept the offer.

The document is called an original copy because in 1215 King John signed several identical documents that were sent to different cities in England for public display.

Attempts to reduce the delegation to five members, limit costs of the trip to $10,000 and forbid staff members to accompany the congressmen were rejected by big margins.

W. Germany Indicts 4 in Embassy Attack

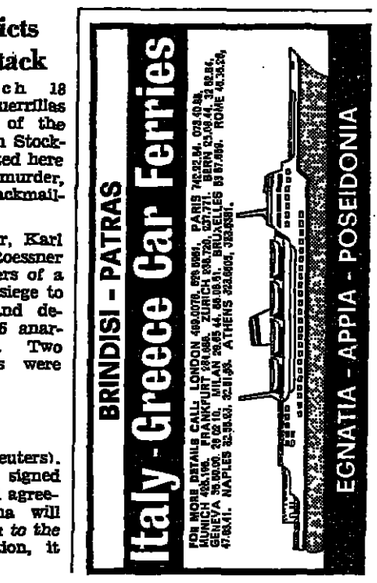
DUSSELDORF, March 18 (Reuters).—Four leftist guerrillas involved in the seizure of the West German Embassy in Stockholm last year were indicted here yesterday on charges of murder, taking hostages and blackmailing the state.

They were Lutz Taufer, Karl Hein Dellwo, Bernhard Roessner and Elise Krabbe, members of a guerrilla squad that laid siege to the embassy in April and demanded the release of 26 anarchists in West Germany. Two West German diplomats were killed in the action.

China-Laos Accord

PEKING, March 18 (Reuters).—China and Laos today signed an economic and technical agreement under which China will grant an interest-free loan to the new Laotian administration, it was announced here.

BRINDISI - PATRAS
Italy-Greece Car Ferries
EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA



Alert in Bangkok As Deadline Nears For U.S. Pullout

BANGKOK, March 18 (AP).—All military forces in Bangkok went on full alert today in preparation for the deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand.

Military leaders were on guard against student demonstrations protesting the expected failure of the U.S. and Thai governments to comply with Premier Kukrit Pramoj's pledge to get more than 30,000 U.S. servicemen out of the country by Saturday.

The Thai government wants some U.S. military advisers to remain and the number is still being negotiated.

"The military could declare martial law in Bangkok if there is clear indication that the country and the public are in danger from the other side," said a spokesman, referring to leftist student and labor groups, as well as Communist infiltrators.

There were no anti-U.S. demonstrations in Bangkok today, but the National Student Center and other groups have called for large-scale protests if the withdrawal is not carried out by Saturday.

Although the alert was restricted to Bangkok, the military spokesman said commanders in the provinces were ordered to prepare for an alert which could be called if the situation warrants.

Vienna Troop Talks

VIENNA, March 18 (Reuters).—Delegates to the East-West conference on troop reductions held their 98th plenary session today. No progress was reported.

Callaway's Job Reported Going To Morton

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Rogers Morton will replace Howard Callaway as President Ford's campaign manager, several sources said today.

Sources close to the President's campaign said a decision has been made to replace Mr. Callaway permanently with Mr. Morton, now the White House liaison with the President's campaign committee. A White House official said he understood "it's all a question of timing."

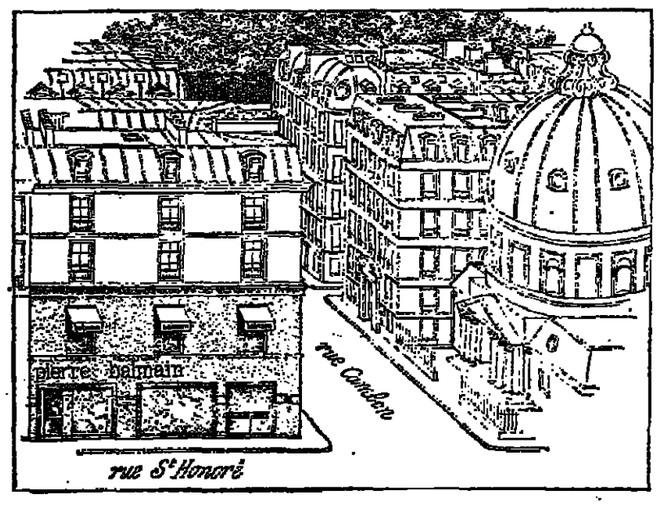
While a White House spokesman would say only that the matter is under study, other White House sources said it is virtually a foregone conclusion that Mr. Morton will succeed Mr. Callaway. The sources close to the campaign said the announcement might not be made for several days.

Mr. Callaway was not available for comment.

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Shipments Said to Go to Mozambique

Russia Reportedly Is Increasing Arms to Rhodesia Guerrillas

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—Soviet arms shipments to Mozambique have increased recently, according to U.S. and British analysts, who believe that the weapons will go to the black guerrilla forces fighting the white-minority Rhodesian government.

Two Soviet freighters reportedly unloaded arms and other military equipment at the Mozambique port of Beira recently. While U.S. intelligence sources have been quoted as saying that the shipment included T-34 and T-54 tanks and rocket launchers, British and other analysts say that the arms were those customarily used in guerrilla warfare: rifles, light machine guns, mortars grenades, land mines and elementary anti-tank weapons.

The assumption is that the so-called Zimbabwe Liberation Army of 12,000 to 15,000 men intends to rely on guerrilla tactics in the first phase of its campaign against the government in Salisbury. Zimbabwe is the black nationalists name for Rhodesia.

The guerrillas now have 3,000 to 4,000 trained men, according to British sources. Of those, 1,100 are operating in small bands inside Rhodesia with the rest active on the frontiers between that country and Mozambique and Zambia.

The guerrillas now deployed are the products of a six-month training course with five standard weapons: rifle, light and heavy machine gun, mortar and grenade. They also have received extensive training in demolition and sabotage.

British and other European sources familiar with the country believe that guerrilla operations will intensify until 10,000 guerrillas have been committed. If these forces are held in check by the Rhodesian Army and Air Force, then the sources fear the arrival of heavier weapons, tanks and rockets, and Cuban or other foreign forces on the battlefield.

The bulk of the weapons being used by the guerrillas are of Soviet manufacture. According to analysts in this country and abroad, that indicates that the Soviet Union is replacing China as the guerrillas' chief source of money and supplies.

"As in Angola," a source said, "Rhodesia is an opportunity for the Russians to show black Africa that they and not the Chinese have the means and the will to support wars of national liberation."

Heavier Weapons

Consequently, he expects that Soviet arms shipments will continue and that, if necessary, the Soviet Union will send heavier weapons, including light surface-to-air missiles, to Mozambique.

The guerrillas' military task is essentially simple. They must be able to infiltrate small groups deep enough into Rhodesia to upset the country's economy, which rests largely on agriculture.

The Rhodesian problem is much more complex. With a limited number of troops, the army and air force must patrol frontiers about 800 miles long. In Salisbury, Deputy Minister Edward Sutton-Pryce said that the fighting now extends along the entire border.

With their forces, the Rhodesians cannot expect to find and drive back every infiltrating group. Their problem is analogous to that faced by the United States and South Vietnamese forces a decade ago: a long frontier to patrol against an enemy familiar with every foot of it.

The regular army of 4,500 is augmented by a territorial force, comparable in character to the U.S. National Guard, of 10,000, and the 8,000 men of the British South African Police, so named because it was organized under British rule. In addition, Rhodesia has reservists.

Suitable Equipment

The Rhodesian ground forces are experienced in counter-insurgency warfare and, with one exception, their equipment is suited for such employment.

The exception is helicopters. Rhodesia has one squadron of French Alouette-3s. These are small, carrying a maximum of six including the pilot, and thus cannot be used for shifting large numbers of troops to threatened areas, a tactic often employed in Vietnam.

The Rhodesian Air Force, according to British sources, has experienced pilots but its 40 aircraft are elderly.

British sources familiar with the Rhodesian military position are convinced that effective counterinsurgency warfare cannot be waged without employing a far higher number of territorials and reservists than are now being used. They concede that the mobilization of these forces would hurt an already faltering economy.

Nationalization of Gulf Oil Co. Is Denied by Angolan Regime

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters).—The Angolan government tonight dismissed as being "devoid of any foundation" a report that it had nationalized Gulf Oil Co. operations in Angola.

The director-general of information in Luanda, Luis de Almeida, said that Radio Mozambique had made a mistake in quoting a ministerial declaration printed in the Angolan government daily newspaper, Jornal de Angola.

The radio report, heard in Johannesburg today, quoted the newspaper as saying the Luanda government had taken full control of Gulf operations in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

But in a statement sent by telex to London, Mr. Almeida said: "The notice broadcast by Radio Mozambique on the nationalization of the American company Gulf Oil is devoid of any foundation."

He said the declaration published by the newspaper was made by the minister of public works "on the subject of housing units and their furnishings, which the American company wished to dispense with."

In Pittsburgh, Gulf Oil denied that its Cabinda operations had been taken over by the People's Republic of Angola.

Gulf spokesman Bill Cox said the company expected to resume talks with the Angolan government soon on the renewal of drilling operations, suspended since the start of the Angolan civil strife.

Gulf announced earlier this month that it had released to the Angolan government $102 million in royalties and tax payments suspended during the war.

Guerrilla War Continues

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—Guerrilla warfare against Cuban troops is continuing in Angola, where only the cities and urban centers are under the control of Communist-led forces, according to one of the resistance leaders.

Jorge Sangumba, foreign minister of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said at a news conference here yesterday that his forces had enough arms to continue the fight for a year but needed money, food and clothing.

He said the people of Angola have not "submitted themselves to the Russian-Cuban backed minority military regime" but are resisting and "becoming more successful every day.

"When the press erroneously reports that Angola is under MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]," he said, "all that is actually meant is the cities, or the military occupation of the less than 10 per cent of the Angolan population who inhabit these areas."

Mr. Sangumba said UNITA forces have killed more than 100 Cuban soldiers of "Russia's foreign legion."

Zambia Talks Impasse

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 18 (AP).—Two days of top-level talks ended in deadlock today with Zambia still withholding recognition of the Soviet-backed MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola.

An eight-man MPLA delegation, led by Angola's minister of foreign affairs, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, had arrived in the Zambian capital Tuesday in an effort to normalize relations between the two countries.

Sources said that Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Angolan President Agostinho Neto would meet in Zambia early next month.

Reports Denied By Mozambique

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 18 (Reuters).—Mozambique has denied that Cuba or the Soviet Union is using its territory as a base for helping black Rhodesian nationalists.

The denial was made last night by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano at a press conference here after the Security Council voted unanimously to give aid to Mozambique.

Mr. Chissano said that "if any Cuban or any Russian as in our country, it should not be regarded as related to the Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] struggle." Asked about unconfirmed reports of heavy weapons deliveries to Mozambique, he replied: "So far we don't know about heavy weapons from outside countries. But we would not actually forbid the people of Zimbabwe from receiving help from any country."

Critical Point Seen in Talks In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 18 (AP).—The Rhodesian Cabinet held an emergency session today as black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo visited Zambia for consultations with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

No reason has been announced for the sudden Cabinet meeting or Mr. Nkomo's trip. But the two moves fueled speculation that the constitutional talks between Mr. Nkomo and Prime Minister Ian Smith have reached a critical stage.

Mr. Nkomo arrived in Lusaka about noon and left for Salisbury in the early evening after seeing Mr. Kaunda. There was no official statement on what was discussed. Mr. Nkomo has made similar visits here in the past at crucial stages of his negotiations with Mr. Smith.

Black Majority

Mr. Kaunda has been a major backer of Mr. Nkomo's efforts to reach a negotiated settlement leading to black majority rule in this country of 5.7 million Africans ruled by 274,000 whites.

The talks, now in their third month, adjourned yesterday after two sessions—the longest yet—giving the impression that they had reached a critical stage.

No statement was issued by either side. Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo are scheduled to meet again tomorrow to continue the talks.

Sources reported today that it was possible that Mr. Smith would agree to a three-year transitional government leading to majority rule, with Britain acting as mediator to protect white interests.

Britain is legally responsible for Rhodesia, whose white minority government declared unilateral independence from the British in 1965 to avoid granting African majority rule.

Mr. Smith reiterated earlier this week that there could be no progress if Mr. Nkomo insists on demanding immediate black-majority rule.



Associated Press.

SWISS ANGLERS OPEN THE SEASON—Fishermen trying their luck near Bern.

Agency Ex-Chief Fears Damage to U.S.

Colby Opposes Disclosure of CIA Budget

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP).—Former CIA Director William Colby has testified that the disclosure of the agency's budget for a single year would set a precedent for an annual release of the figure and in turn harm U.S. national security.

Comparing the amount spent yearly on CIA programs to the "missing piece" in a jigsaw puzzle sought by intelligence agencies in other countries, Mr. Colby said foreign economic analysts could use the information to determine the CIA's spending priorities.

Mr. Colby also described as inaccurate published estimates that put the CIA budget at $750 million a year. His testimony was made in a deposition given in an American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit seeking disclosure of the intelligence agency's expenditures in fiscal 1974 and its budgetary spending authority this year.

The former CIA director made it clear that disclosure of the agency's budget would not mean the disclosure of the full scope of the CIA's operation, since funds are often transferred to and from other government agencies to finance public and covert CIA projects.

'Important Things'

However, he said, he considered the CIA's budget alone important enough that it should be kept secret. He said the U.S. intelligence community had used similar figures from other countries to make estimates of "certain important things," which he would not describe.

While admitting that "intelligence today is more and more the study of open material" and that even the President's State of the Union message is useful to foreign intelligence agencies, Mr. Colby said the CIA still does what he called "secret work."

"We are not just reading copies of Pravda around here," Mr. Colby said. "We are looking a little more vigorously than that for information held by closed societies.

Problem Cited

". . . I think we have a problem of protecting this democracy of ours and in the process we need to run some secret operations," he said.

The Rockefeller commission, which studied the CIA, recommended that portions of the CIA budget be made public. The House of Representatives last October rejected attempts to make the budget public.

Mr. Colby was questioned by an ACLU attorney, John Shattuck, 10 days before being replaced as head of the CIA on Jan. 30. The deposition was filed yesterday in U.S. District Court here in the Freedom of Information Act suit brought against the CIA by former National Security Council aide Morton Halperin.

Instead of starting a disclosure precedent, Mr. Colby said, he preferred that only the congressional oversight committees be advised of the agency's budgetary activities.

He said that he thinks the U.S. intelligence community "is in great danger of too much exposure."

Disclosure Is Probed

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—CIA Director George Bush, apparently embarrassed over the disclosure by senior officials of Israeli nuclear capability, has asked the agency's Inspector General's Office for a written report of the incident.

The inspector general, who investigates all allegations of wrongdoing by CIA employees, will forward his report to the Senate Intelligence Committee, which has complained to Mr. Bush about the disclosure, a committee spokesman said.

Earlier this week, a reporter who had attended a nonclassified briefing at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., on March 11, quoted senior CIA officials as saying Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Bonn Says 4,000 Have Left Poland Under 1975 Pact

BONN, March 18 (Reuters).—More than 4,000 persons have emigrated from Poland to West Germany under the October treaty between the two countries, the West German government spokesman said here today.

The treaty, which opens the doors for an estimated 250,000 Germans living in Poland, was ratified by Bonn only five days ago, after Poland had made a last-minute concession giving all Germans the right to leave. The number of exit permits being granted was increased in October when the pact was signed.

West Germany's Cabinet today discussed arrangements for dealing with a future monthly intake of 2,500 persons in the next four years.

Poland has promised to permit up to 125,000 to leave within four years and the rest later. The Bonn government today appealed to churches and charitable organizations to help in the task of absorbing and integrating the newcomers.

American Express, U.S. Reach Accord

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission announced today a binding agreement with the American Express Co. under which the firm must tell rejected credit card applicants the source of the nature of unfavorable information about them.

The FTC's consent order specifically prohibits American Express from violating the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which has long required such disclosures. Failure to comply carries a maximum fine of $10,000 for each offense.

Ulster Catholic Bar Bombed, Killing 4

BELFAST, March 18 (AP).—A bomb exploded in a car last night outside a bar in Dungannon that was crowded with Roman Catholics celebrating St. Patrick's Day, killing four persons and wounding 46, police said.

The dead were identified as two men aged about 50 who were in the Catholic-owned Hillcrest Tavern and two boys, 13 and 15 years old, who were passing the bar when the bomb blew up, a spokesman said.

G. Genco Russo, Boss of Mafia in Sicily, Dies at 80

MUSSOMELI, Sicily, March 18 (AP).—Giuseppe Genco Russo, 80, reportedly the last mammasantissima—most holy mother—or chief of the Sicilian Mafia, died here today.

Genco Russo had quietly spent the last four years in his son's home. But troubles with the law kept him busy most of his life.

He spent only a few years in jail, since most of his trials produced insufficient evidence to support criminal charges against him. A parliamentary investigating commission in 1971 named him as one of the last big bosses of Sicily's Mafia, including him among 13 leaders described as "bloody criminals capable of any atrocity."

He was repeatedly exiled to northern Italy. But because of worsening health he was permitted to return to Mussomeli in 1971.

Joseph C. Peters

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—Joseph C. Peters, 76, a retired foreign correspondent and writer on Yugoslav economic affairs, died yesterday at his home in Queens.

Mr. Peters's journalistic career included 13 years as a reporter, writer and associate editor of American Weekly, the Hearst publication. From 1960 to 1967, he specialized in economic reporting from Yugoslavia for McGraw-Hill Publications.

Norbert Fryd

PRAGUE, March 18 (AP).—The death of Czech writer Norbert Fryd, 63, who described his experiences in the Nazi concentration camps of Auschwitz, Dachau and Terezin, was reported today. No cause or date of death were made known.

Mr. Fryd wrote of concentration camp life in the novel "The Box of Living," which was translated into several languages. He was a journalist and was also known for his books on Mexico and Latin America.

Al Ahram Says Libya Ousts 5,000 More Egyptians

CAIRO, March 18 (UPI).—More than 5,000 Egyptians were expelled yesterday from Libya, bringing the total number deported in the last 10 days to 21,600, the newspaper Al Ahram said today.

It said that those expelled included white-collar workers, agricultural and construction laborers and tourists.

A state of emergency has been declared in Egypt's Mersa Matruh province, which borders Libya, to cope with the influx of deportees and provide temporary relief before transporting them to their home towns and villages, Al Ahram said.

Egyptian officials have said that the expulsions were in retaliation for the arrest in Cairo of 27 Libyans sent on terrorist missions, including an unsuccessful attempt to kidnap Maj. Om t Mehelshi, a dissident Libyan politician granted asylum in Egypt last month.

In an interview published today in the Cairo newspaper Al Gomhouria, Maj. Mehelshi described Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi as "a lunatic" who was in the habit of smashing the furniture of his office, tearing his clothes and firing his pistol in the air at meetings with his aides to intimidate them when they disagreed.

U.K. Puts Police On All London Subways, Trains

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—The government put police officers on all London subway trains and commuter trains coming into the capital today in an attempt to scare off bombers from the Irish Republican Army.

The police guard was ordered after bombs exploded aboard two subway trains Monday and Tuesday and a third one was found yesterday before it went off.

"Our chances of grabbing a bomber red-handed are slim, we know," a detective said. "The operation will probably drive the terrorists away. But it will at least prevent casualties for the time being and boost public morale a bit."

Assistant Police Commissioner Jock Wilson said the operation would continue "indefinitely." All leaves for the city's police force were canceled.

Scotland Yard attributed the subway bombings, along with most of the other 256 bombs that have exploded in English cities in the last four years, to the IRA's Provisional wing.

A total of 58 persons have been killed and more than 900 wounded by the terrorist attacks.

Three men were arrested in London last night on suspicion of terrorist activity, police said.

British Hospital Sells Share to U.S. Group

LONDON, March 18 (UPI).—The Wellington Hospital, Britain's most up-to-date private hospital—it was opened in London in April, 1974—has sold a minority part of its shares to a U.S. company.

The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., which owns the Wellington Hospital, announced today that a co-operation agreement has been signed with the U.S. hospital group Humana, Inc., of Louisville, Ky. The Humana group owns more than 60 hospitals in the United States, the statement said.

Seal-Hunt Protesters Rescued by Copter

ST. ANTHONY, Newfoundland, March 18 (Reuters).—A helicopter rescued seal-hunt protesters yesterday from a barren island where they had been marooned since Monday by a blizzard which stopped the annual hunt off the Newfoundland coast.

A spokesman for the Vancouver-based Greenpeace Foundation, which is protesting the hunt, said that the group was taken from Belle Isle, 50 miles north of here, during a brief break in the weather.

39 U.S. Aides Were Guests Of Contractor

Top Pentagon Men Listed by Rockwell

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March (NYT).—Rockwell Internation Inc., a major defense contracto informed Sen. William Proxmi yesterday that it had entertain the chairman of the Joint Chie of Staff and the director of t Defense Intelligence Agency its hunting lodge in Maryland.

The names of Adm. Thom Moorer, who retired as chairma of the Joint Chiefs in June, 197 and Vice-Adm. Vincent de Po the former director of the De fense Intelligence Agency, we on a list of 39 military and civ ilian officials who were guests the Rockwell hunting lodge Wye Island in Chesapeake Bay.

Within the last few days, Roc well International has suppli a similar list to the Defense D partment. A Pentagon spoke man said that the Defense D partment's general counsel w studying the list to determine th circumstances of the visits b the military and civilian officia and to recommend what disc plinary action should be take

'Severely Reprimanded'

The Rockwell list apparent led to the disciplinary actio taken Tuesday by Defense Secr tary Donald Rumsfeld again Malcolm Currie, the director defense research and enginee ing.

Mr. Currie was "severely re rimanded" and forced to forf a month's pay—about $3,200—f visiting a Rockwell fishing loc in Bimini last September in viol tion of a Defense Departme "code of conduct" prohibiting o ficials from accepting entertai ment or gratuities from defen contractors.

After supplying the list guests to the Defense Departme late last week, Rockwell Interna tional hand-delivered the list Sen. Proxmire, D-Wis., who chairman of the Joint Committ on Defense Production has be investigating the entertainme of military and civilian offici by defense contractors.

The list contained 39 previou ly undisclosed names of milita and civilian officials who h been entertained at the Wye I land hunting lodge between 19 and 1975.

Previous List

The 39 names were in additi to a list of 55 names that Se Proxmire previously had suppli to the Defense Department guests at the Rockwell hunti lodge.

From the latest list, it was a parent that Rockwell placed co siderable emphasis upon ente taining military officers who we responsible for the procureme of aircraft and missiles with their services.

In addition to the milita guests, Rockwell is known to ha used its hunting and fishi lodges for entertainment of mer bers of Congress, particular those on committees dealing wi government programs in whi the company was involved.

Attempt to Kill Mrs. Peron Fails

BUENOS AIRES, March (AP).—An assassination attem against President Isabel Per was foiled today when police a two persons placing a bomb ne her office, government sour said.

Police noticed the two perso with a parcel just as Mrs. Per was arriving by helicopter fr her suburban residence, t sources said.

They said the two suspects fl when they saw the police. Se rity agents later reported th a powerful explosive was co cealed inside the parcel.

4 GIs Killed in Copter

SEMBACH, West Germa March 18 (AP).—All four U servicemen aboard an unarm CH-53C helicopter were kill yesterday when it crashed takeoff here for a training flig the U.S. Air Force reported.

Munich Youths Caught Making Bathtub Brew

MUNICH, March 18 (AP).—Five students caught brewin British beer in a Munich bath tub will be prosecuted under stringent medieval law guar ing the purity of Germa beer, customs officials sai yesterday.

The young men were caugh with 30 liters of homemad strong beer brewed from in gredients packaged by a Lon don brewery and brought int West Germany without cus toms officials being informed.

The beer was poured dow a toilet with the approval o the young men during th raid by three agents, a cus toms spokesman said. Th agents also confiscated unus ed portions of hops, malt an yeast, along with brewin instructions—all valued at 2 marks (about $8).

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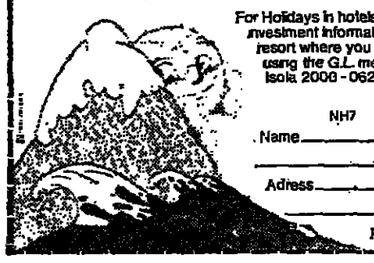
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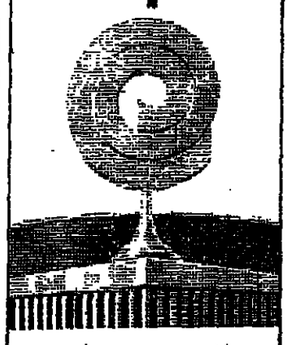
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TV Show on Abortion Causes Wide Controversy in Portugal

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, March 18 (NYT).—"There was a revolution in Portugal two years ago," Maria Antonia Palla was saying, "but the conservative, puritan mentality most people hasn't changed and for them the only therapy for abortion is still prison."

Miss Palla, one of the country's most respected journalists, was one of the authors of a Portuguese television program, "Abortion Is Not a Crime," that has been in the center of a national controversy.

Last week, Miss Palla appeared before a preliminary hearing before judicial police to face charges of "offense to public morals" brought by Lisbon's main maternity hospital. The proceedings were held behind closed doors.

'Irresponsible Daring'

The Permanent Council of the Episcopal Conference has denounced the program for "irresponsibleness" and "irresponsible daring." Medical associations have repudiated it as "an offense to minimum scientific norms." The main conservative parties—the Social Democratic Center and the Christian Democratic party—have issued statements attacking the program.

One of the few defenders of the program was Correia de Fonseca, a leading television critic. She wrote in the independent weekly O Jornal that, while the program had technical weaknesses, it was "very courageous" and for the first time "tore down the barricade of silence covering this collective crime."

The leftist political parties have preserved an embarrassed silence in the controversy.

Parliamentary Elections

"We favor legalized abortion but the program was inopportune, coming just before parliamentary elections," a Socialist militant said, agreeing with Miss Palla that the country had kept many of its traditional views, despite the upheavals of the April 25, 1974, revolution.

"We don't defend abortion," Miss Palla said. She said the program was aimed to denounce the existing situation. Although abortion is illegal, punishable by 2 to 8 years in prison, she said Portugal is one of the easiest countries in Europe in which to get an abortion, with few offenders being punished.

Miss Palla, quoting medical sources, said about 180,000 abortions were performed each year in Portugal, or more than the annual number of births. More than 2,000 women die annually as a consequence of clandestine, rudimentary abortion methods, Miss Palla added.

'High Society'

"While the high society can go to clinics in Switzerland and England and have their abortions in comfort, security and legality, the poor and middle classes have to suffer humiliation and useless risks because of social hypocrisy," Miss Palla said.

Miss Palla, who is in her late 30s, is married and has a son. She said she has had several abortions.

Every family knows a midwife who does more business with abortions than with births, she said.

What shocked most of the television viewers was the second part of the 50-minute television show—a real abortion, demonstrated by a group of young persons linked to the medical community.

"Since abortion exists, we wanted to show it can be done under decent conditions," Miss Palla explained. She emphasized that the main aim of the program was to show the urgent need for sex education in this country, particularly the use of contraceptives.

U.S. Legislator Fined for Not Listing Gift

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., was fined $200 Tuesday for failure to report a contribution from Gulf Oil Corporation's political fund, target of the last major investigation by the special Watergate prosecutor's office.

Rep. Jones, 38, pleaded guilty March 20 to a misdemeanor charge for failing to report between $1,000 and $2,000 in cash following his 1974 election as a first-term congressman.

Effects of Sex, Humor and Pity On Horn Honking in U.S. Revealed

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—A $46,000 grant by the National Science Foundation to determine whether male drivers would honk their horns less if a scantily clad woman walked by their cars has been awarded the "Golden Fleece of the Month."

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who gives the prize for the biggest and most ridiculous example of government waste, said the name of the study was "Environmental Determinants of Human Aggression."

The NSF defended the experiment and said Sen. Proxmire had merely "pulled out a very small part of the whole study" for criticism.

The study, run by Dr. Robert Baron, formerly of Purdue and now of the University of Texas, had a car deliberately block an intersection in West Lafayette, Ind., for about 15 seconds after the stoplight turned green. Sen. Proxmire said.

This was to determine whether "environmental determinants" such as sexual arousal, humor and empathy reduced the amount of honking. Dr. Baron had a young woman wear a variety of costumes and walk past the stopped drivers.

For sexual arousal, she dressed "in an extremely brief and revealing outfit," Sen. Proxmire said. For humor, she wore a clown's mask and in the empathy test, the woman "hobbled along on crutches." Dr. Baron found that "the different costumes had their intended effect" and drivers honked less, Sen. Proxmire said.

Peru Fishing Resumed

LIMA, March 18 (Reuters).—A three-day-old strike was called off by 10,000 fishermen in the Peruvian anchovy industry yesterday after the government ruled that they could be fired by the state corporation Pesca-Peru if they did not return to work.

Yugoslav Court Rejects Plea By U.S. Citizen Jailed as Spy

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, March 18 (WP).—A Yugoslav high court yesterday rejected an appeal by a U.S. citizen convicted here on espionage charges. The move could turn the case into a major political incident.

The Supreme Court of Vojvodina ruled that there were no grounds for the appeal of Laszlo Toth, 46, who was sentenced in November to seven years in jail for having photographed several Yugoslav sugar refineries.

Mr. Toth, a naturalized U.S. citizen, is a sugar engineer employed as manager of a technical laboratory in Loveland, Colo. He was arrested in July while vacationing with his family in his home town of Vrbas, about 70 miles north of here.

Consular Access Denied

From the beginning, the case created friction in U.S.-Yugoslav relations since the U.S. Embassy had been denied consular access to Mr. Toth. But Foreign Ministry officials had assured U.S. diplomats and visiting congressmen that the matter would be resolved in a satisfactory way.

But after Mr. Toth was given the extraordinarily high sentence, U.S. Ambassador Laurence Silberman raised the matter with Yugoslavia's top leaders. Subsequently, ranking officials privately assured journalists that the Toth case would be reviewed with "understanding" by the Vojvodina Supreme Court and hinted that his sentence would be reduced.

Yesterday's decision is believed to have been made with the full knowledge of Yugoslav authorities and thus represents a seemingly deliberate rebuff.

Executive Level

However, diplomatic sources here pointed out that the Yugoslavs may have waited for Mr. Toth to exhaust judicial review procedures before his case could be taken to the executive level for presidential pardon.

A lawyer for Mr. Toth, Milan Rapajic, said he plans to appeal directly to President Tito for pardon.

Except for photographs of four Yugoslav sugar refineries, Yugoslav authorities have failed to produce any convincing proof that Mr. Toth was engaged in any espionage activities. But officials said that from photographs taken by Mr. Toth, U.S. engineers could discover the entire technological process of the Vrbas sugar refinery, which is equipped with West German machinery.

There was no evidence that Mr. Toth had been connected with any émigré groups in the United States.

Yugoslav Jailed 7 Years

BELGRADE, March 18 (Reuters).—A former top official of the Yugoslav national bank was sentenced to seven years in prison for accepting bribes, it was reported yesterday.

The newspaper Borba said a Belgrade court also ordered that Lazar Janicic, former director-general of the bank's foreign currency department, should have his property confiscated.

The court banned Janicic from working on financial matters for five years after his release from prison.



UPI

PARIS STREET SCENE—Life-sized wooden statue of camel is a come-on for an antique shop in the Paris Flea Market.

Hassan Trip Canceled

PARIS, March 18 (UPI).—Morocco's King Hassan's state visit to France early next month has been postponed indefinitely at his own request because of tension between Morocco and Algeria over the Western Sahara, informed sources said today.

U.S. Will Return 3 Seychelles Isles

LONDON, March 18 (UPI).—The United States has agreed in principle with Britain to return three small but strategic Indian Ocean islands to the Seychelles when the island group becomes an independent republic in the Commonwealth in June, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office said today.

Britain gave Washington a 50-year lease on the islands—Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches—in 1966. At that time they formed part of the Seychelles group, one of Britain's last remaining colonies.

At the same time Britain leased to the United States neighboring Diego Garcia Island, on which a U.S. naval base now is being built. A British spokesman said Diego Garcia will not be affected by the new agreement.

Seoul CIA Action In U.S. Alleged

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP).—South Korean intelligence agents are waging a campaign of harassment against Korean dissidents living in the United States, a House subcommittee was told yesterday.

Korean Central Intelligence Agency agents allegedly have disrupted demonstrations in U.S. cities, brought pressure to close an anti-Seoul-government newspaper in Los Angeles and ignored warnings from the State Department about their activities. The testimony was given by a U.S. university professor, a former State Department officer and a Korean-language newspaper editor. A spokesman for the South Korean Embassy said he did not believe the allegations.

Air France and British Airways join forces to create the London Airbridge.



Starting March 28th for Air France and April 1st for British Airways, all London flights (14 daily departures Monday to Friday) will come and go by way of Roissy-Charles de Gaulle.

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8 h*
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18 h 35*
19 h 30*
20 h*
20 h 30
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11 h 30*
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22 h*
to Heathrow
* daily flight

British airways AIR FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Friday, March 19, 1976 *

Ireland and the Americans

Prime Minister Wilson, in London, once condemned those Americans who supplied money and guns to the IRA terrorists as "not helping their much-loved shamrock to flower. They are splashing blood on it." This aroused the relatively few Irish-Americans actively promoting IRA goals in Ulster as what they considered a British attempt to slide out from under the responsibility for Ulster's tragedy. Now Prime Minister Cosgrave, of Ireland, speaking to Congress in Washington on St. Patrick's Day, has also condemned those "in Ireland and elsewhere," who "support violence at a distance and sleep easy on the wounds of others." It is not likely that the unreconstructed IRA supporters will accept this with better grace than the words of the Englishman. But the great majority of Americans—including those of Irish descent—will find Mr. Cosgrave's speech a valid argument against the exportation of terror anywhere, a stand reinforced by President Ford's statement.

Indeed, the address marks, formally, profound changes in Ireland and among the Irish-Americans. The latter have long supplied much of the drive, much of the material support, that brought the Irish Republic into being. After the U.S. Civil War "Fenians" invaded Canada on behalf of Irish freedom; during the Irish Civil War the issues there were hot in U.S. politics, and may have been a factor in opposition to the League of Nations, in which the military association between the United States and Great Britain during World War I would have been carried over into an international association.

But now Ireland is independent, or at least the southern counties are, and the mess in the north is a very complex one. If Prime Minister Cosgrave says (and his government has acted on this principle) that the people of the Irish Republic "repudiate violence as a means of achieving unity," why should Americans of any national origin "support violence at a distance"?

The Irish Prime Minister's observations have implications that ethnic groups in the United States other than the Irish could well take to heart when considering the problems of their former homelands, or those of their ancestors. The United States might also take to heart, in these days when the nation is so busy probing its own weaknessess, Mr. Cosgrave's gracious affirmation:

"We look to America today with affection, with pride and with hope. We are among your many friends abroad who may differ with you from time to time but who still think more of you, and of what you stand for in the world, than, in this time of self-questioning, you may often appear to think of yourselves."

Illinois: So Far, So Good

It may seem like a lifetime, but it's only been two months since the delegate selection process got started in earnest. And yet, an enormous amount has been accomplished—more than we had expected. The Illinois result has powerfully reinforced the Florida result. Ronald Reagan's ambition to be president is finished, and George Wallace's more modest ambition to count for a great deal in Madison Square Garden has been set back severely. There have been dropouts and assorted casualties—Sargent Shriver, Milton Shapp, Fred Harris—and some newcomers: Gov. Brown of California and Sen. Church of Idaho.

The effect of all this on the Republican side and in relation to the Reagan candidacy is to leave only the question of "How long, O Lord, how long?" On the Democratic side it is different: a sharpening Carter-Jackson conflict is in prospect. Mr. Carter in fact has made a very impressive showing; however, when you add to this picture the continued candidacy of Rep. Udall and look at all the forces at work on the Democratic side, you quickly confront the beaming presence of Sen. Hubert Humphrey.

So on the Democratic side, anyway, a lot of things *haven't* been settled, and the real question is whether they in fact will be settled by the primary and caucus processes or whether they will be brokered at the convention. Gov. Brown, Sens. Byrd, Bentsen and Stevenson (which is to say, Mayor Daley) and others are staking out a bunch of votes for any dealing to come.

But it is also possible that they will not get a chance to deal—that former Gov. Carter or less probably, Sen. Jackson, will acquire the momentum to get the thing settled before New York.

To all this we would say: So far, so good. Impressive people are surviving. Nothing too horrendous seems in store. And increasingly it seems that a rational and relevant discussion between an incumbent administration and a serious opposition will be possible. President Ford will doubtless be able to speak with more authority for his party and his administration now that his presidency is getting a certain retroactive validation from his party that it never enjoyed until now. In fact, both he and Jimmy Carter are reaping the special intangible benefits of a string of successes in beating their opponents. Each has now taken his candidacy repeatedly to various regions of the country and acquired, as a result, not just delegate votes, but momentum, self-confidence and authenticity as a candidate. For the President, the result is probably conclusive. For Mr. Carter this is, of course, not so. But he is, as of now, the Democrat to beat, and the question serious Democrats should be asking themselves now is whether they want to beat him—and at what cost.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Détente Politics

The reach for electioneering advantage has clearly gained the upper hand in U.S. foreign policy decisions toward the Soviet Union—or so it would seem from the administration's decision to suspend three Cabinet-level meetings with Soviet leaders on energy and economic affairs. This is a petty gesture, intended as a rebuke for Soviet "adventurism" in southern Africa. If it has any meaning at all, it is only to inhibit one element of the détente policy that is entirely desirable from the U.S. (as well as the Soviet) point of view.

Creation of Soviet-U.S. joint commissions for cooperation on issues outside the normal range of diplomacy was among the highly praised symbolic steps taken during President Nixon's visit to Moscow in 1972. One of the architects of the then-fashionable détente policy, Henry A. Kissinger, theorized at the time that a useful means of relaxing tensions would be for the technical bureaucracies of the two superpowers to become engaged in mutual projects of concern to the two societies.

Whether or not these commissions have actually amounted to much in the intervening four years, Kissinger's reasoning is no less valid today than it was in 1972. As a "rebuke" for Soviet actions in Angola, suspension of the scheduled meeting is so trivial as to be laughable; as an interruption of a modest process to encourage cooperation in, for instance, energy research and planning, the suspension has vitiated whatever beneficial effects have emerged.

A foundamental flaw in the Kissinger concept of diplomatic "linkage" has always been that response can be totally inappropriate to the initial deed, that it might penalize benign interests without even touching the point of contention. Cutting off economic aid in reaction to an offensive UN vote is one example; breaking the momentum of long-term technical cooperation in response to Kremlin policy in Africa is another.

The administration is specifically avoiding any action that might really have impact in Moscow, such as suspending current grain shipments. That would also affect U.S. farming interests—which would not be at all convenient in President Ford's campaign scenario. As it stands, there will be no news photos this week of high Soviet and U.S. officials shaking hands in Moscow, and that, in the present political mood, is all that seems to matter now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

View of Wilson

The 13 years in which Harold Wilson led the Labor party . . were years of blighted hopes and a mounting sense of failure. In time, there may be different judgments about whom to blame for that and why. The indictment against the politicians is likely to be less that they failed to deliver than that they promised too much. On that score, Harold Wilson will still be vulnerable. But at least the reasons for failure will be better understood. And perhaps posterity, better than his contemporaries, will credit him for the achievements which perhaps meant most to him. Labor remained, in deeds if not always in words, a party of social democracy. . . .

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 19, 1901.

terday afternoon at the residence of the late, former President Benjamin Harrison, after which the funeral cortege proceeded to the Presbyterian church, where another service was held. The obsequies at the cemetery were witnessed by 15,000 people. The services were attended by President William McKinley, the members of the late President's family and former Cabinet and 150 other guests.

Fifty Years Ago

March 19, 1926.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Poultry producers and allied industries throughout the United States have been asked by the National Poultry Council to unite in a national program to pay homage to the American hen. The program will stress the egg's great distinction, peculiar merit and usefulness in the diet of the American people, as well as the importance of the poultry industry to the economy. Next May 1 has been designated as National Egg Day.



The 'Dark Continent' Grows Up

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA—For better or worse, Africa is coming of age.

The golden epoch of high hopes for pan-African cooperation and unity has passed. In its place is coming a new era of confrontation, ideological conflict and even "African imperialism" that threatens everything pan-Africanists believed in and were pleading for 20 years ago at the dawn of this continent's independence from colonial rule.

"Times are changing. The era of détente and accommodation is finished," remarked Bechir Ben Yahmed, the well known editor and political commentator of the African weekly, Jeune Afrique, in a recent editorial. "[Africa] no longer seeks entente on a basis of common interest but confrontation based on ideological inclinations."

The change in the nature of pan-African politics from lofty idealism to hard-nosed realpolitik is nowhere more evident than in the present paralysis of the Organization of African Unity. The Angolan crisis and now the Spanish Sahara dispute have laid bare the new realities of the African continent in a revealing and even devastating manner.

Admission

For the first time in its 13-year history, the African body was unable in January even to vote on the admission of a newly independent country because the division among its members over who legitimately represented it cut so deep. Normally, new states are admitted without even a formal vote and by unanimous decision.

For the first time in contemporary African history, an African colony has been forcibly divided up at independence between two neighboring countries, despite a bedrock principle of the African organization charter that existing colonial borders must be respected.

These are bellwether events on a continent of young, unstable states that may well herald the coming of far bigger political storms.

It is not just that the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States has suddenly returned to Africa with a new vigor and intensity that belies their official détente policy. Africa itself is changing profoundly.

More and more countries are swinging to the left in either their domestic or foreign policies, or both. An increasing number of states are also openly challenging the continent's colonial-dictated borders and demanding the return of "lost lands" or "lost people."

The East-West conflict over economic and political systems is emerging in Africa, and so too is 19th-century European-style irredentism.

These changes hold important consequences for the United States, for it has now to deal with a continent increasingly hostile toward its policies, particularly its suspected alliance with white-ruled South Africa (along with other Western powers) and its longstanding indifference toward African liberation movements.

Furthermore, the risks of U.S. involvement, direct or indirect, in local African wars seems likely to grow. The Angolan civil war is one case in point. But the Spanish Sahara dispute and the looming crises in the horn of Africa over the independence of the French territory of the Afars and Issas are other hot spots in which America's allies (Morocco and Ethiopia) are front line participants.

The extent of Africa's shift to the left over the past decade has been dramatically illustrated at the past two meetings here of the African organization, dealing first with the recognition of the Soviet and Cuban-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and then that of the Spanish Sahara Polisario Front.

Only 15 years ago, the "militants" of Africa backing the leftist government of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo Civil War were just six countries, banded together in the so-called Casablanca Group. They were opposed by another moderate bloc known then as the Monrovia Group and consisting of 20 states. At that time, the balance of power in Africa weighed heavily on the side of the moderates.

In the ensuing decade, the militant leaders of revolutionary Africa fell, through coups or natural death, one by one—Algeria's Ahmed Ben Bella in 1965; Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Mali's Modibo Keita in 1966; and Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1970. This gave the moderates an overwhelming preponderance of power in African politics.

Today, this is no longer true. There are now 15 militant Socialist (or Socialist leaning) states on the continent—Algeria, Angola, Benin (Dahomey), Congo, Cape Verde Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia and Tanzania and Ethiopia.

And this bloc can increasingly count upon six to eight other non-Socialist states that are becoming markedly radical in their foreign policy, including Nigeria, Ghana, Burundi, the Comoro Islands, Mauritius and sometimes even Chad and Niger.

Thus within the councils of the African organization the "militants" these days are just short of having a majority (21 to 23 of the 47 member states). This bloc mustered 22 unofficial votes (plus Ethiopia) in favor of the Popular Movement at the Angola summit in January and then either 16 or 21 (estimates vary) in favor of the Polisario at the February foreign ministers meeting.

This militant bloc is certain to make its influence felt in the coming months on the issue of forcing black majority rule in white-dominated Rhodesia and Namibia through armed struggle or other means.

It is also likely to approve, seek and in some cases abet Soviet and Cuban intervention in Southern Africa to accelerate the liberation struggle. It may even eventually succeed in getting the formal approval of the African organization for their active engagement in the African liberation struggle, for few among the dwindling number of moderate states will dare oppose Soviet and Cuban aid for the sacred cause of liberating the continent from white colonial or racist rule.

In addition, the militants of Africa are certain to make their growing weight felt on the moderate allies of the United States as is already beginning to happen with Zaire and Zambia in Central and Southern Africa.

U.S. Role

Thus the United States seems destined to find itself increasingly isolated and under attack for its persistent opposition to Cuban and Soviet "intervention" in the affairs of Southern Africa and in its continuing lack of active support for the African liberation movement.

The second change in the nature of African politics is the birth of naked irredentism across the continent, which one African publication, West Africa, already openly terms "Third World Imperialism." The implications of this development are extremely disturbing for the immediate future of Africa, for it is likely to open wide the doors to local war and outside interference, both from the East and West.

It seems to be a sad but accurate sign of the times that the African organization ended up in a gigantic wrangle over the recognition of the Spanish Sahara Polisario Front and finally failed to reaffirm even some of its own key principles, namely respect for the territorial integrity and existing borders of African nations.

The Polisario delegation put the question most of Africa has long pondered in fear and trepidation to the African foreign ministers, but significantly failed to sway a majority of them:

"Imagine the seriousness of such a precedent for the stability and security of Africa, which is the powerful African state that does not have as its neighbor a smaller one with which it has had historic ties? What border between two African states is not straddled by a tribe living on both sides? If today the historic kingdoms of Africa try to reconstitute themselves, what will become of the 47 states that presently make up the African organization?"

In seizing by force the Spanish Sahara, Morocco and Mauritania have opened up a Pandora's box on the continent. Somalia, with multiple land claims on its neighbors, can only be emboldened in its campaigning to get back its lost lands, just as Morocco is doing.

Uganda President Idi Amin, despite his present role as president of the African organization, is also giving voice now to his claims to large parts of Kenya, and portions of the Sudan and Ethiopia. And half a dozen other African states harbor designs on parts of one or another of their neighbors' territory and may well be encouraged to activate them in the current African climate.

The African organization appears unlikely to be able to deal with the emerging "imperialists" within its own ranks, so enfeebled has it become by the new politics of confrontation and ideological conflict on the continent.

A young and still poorly organized body, it has always had a weak executive, and this has been made worse by the fact that its current secretary general, William Eteki Mboumouswas, was elected by only a narrow margin after more than 20 ballots and is now under attack from various quarters.

In addition, the organization is in the midst of a serious financial crisis which Eteki told the recent foreign ministers meeting threatened its very survival. Only eight out of 46 members had paid all their contributions since 1965, he said.

But the African organization's weaknesses are in most respects probably no greater than those of the United Nations, which has three decades of experience with the realpolitik of nations behind it.

It is just that the pan-Africanists who founded the organization had higher hopes and that Africa today badly needs an African supra-national power to deal with the increasingly complex politics of a continent rapidly coming of age.

U.S. Soybean: Cry for Help

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Today's snap quiz consists of one multiple-choice question, as follows:

The Soybean News Service is:

A. A rock group.

B. A news service run by soybeans for soybeans.

C. Some other kind of news service.

D. None of the above.

The correct answer is "D." The Soybean News Service resembles a news service the way the Electoral College resembles Princeton. It is the propaganda arm of the National Soybean Processors Association. Recently the "news" service announced a bulletin: The NSPA has called upon the government to negotiate import quotas and impose duties on palm oil.

To explain this request, the NSPA has produced two gripping documents, one called "The Problem of Palm Oil" and the other with a title that strikes freezing fear into the marrows of the reader's bones: "Palm Oil Imports: Risk for the Economy . . . Crisis for the Farm." Don't pick up either of these booklets late at night. You won't be able to put them down until you have read the last searing word, and you won't be able to sleep thereafter.

Heady Speeds

Crises bear down upon us at heady speeds these days. We are threatened by the Italian shoe menace, and the Japanese specialty steel terror. And now, out of nowhere, comes the Malaysian palm oil peril, an affront to the U.S. soybean.

When squished, soybeans yield an oil. It is used in edible oils, for home and commercial cooking, and other food uses. But palm oil, produced from oil palm trees, primarily in Southeast Asia and Africa, is usually cheaper. The cunning trees need little care. Their commitment to the work ethic is staggering: An acre of palm trees produces as much oil as eight acres of soybeans.

Today, palm oil imports (you had better sit down to receive this bad news) are driving down vegetable oil prices. The NSPA, the soybean lobby, wants the government to fight this outrage by imposing quotas and duties on palm oil, and by withdrawing from programs that promote palm oil production.

The World Bank, to which the United States contributes, has given $240 million in loans to encourage palm oil production in suitable underdeveloped countries. And the U.S. Agency for International Development has encouraged production.

Since palm oil is a successful export from poor nations, the World Bank and AID seem to have done something skillful, and something nice, too. Some of the people producing palm oil have annual incomes smaller than the monthly payments on a U.S. farmer's Buick.

But the NSPA is not rapturous about the World Bank and AID achievements. A soybean spokesman calls it a "strange paradox" that U.S. taxpayers' money has stimulated the "production of an oil that is causing a glut on the market."

Of course what to a producer looks like a hideous glut looks to a consumer like a beneficial amplitude. And taxpayers may not be indignant that a foreign aid program has not only worked, but has had the side effect of holding down the cost of eating.

Soybean spokesmen grimly warn that as palm oil undersells soybean oil, farmers will take acres out of soybeans and plant them with other crops. This, they say, will drive up the price of soybean meal, which provided two-thirds of the high-protein animal feed in the United States. This, in turn, will drive up the price of meat.

But as other crops are planted in place of soybeans, the prices of those other crops should drop, a prospect pleasing to all Americans who eat. And the world is not about to run out of soybeans.

In 1973, when soybeans became scarce, the United States imprudently placed an embargo on soybeans exports. This caused important customers, like Japan, to seek more reliable sources, such as Brazil, which now produces 15 per cent of the world's soybeans and may produce 25 per cent by 1985. If U.S. farmers would rather grow other things, the soybean will not disappear.

The U.S. soybean is a noble thing, and U.S. soybean producers are the backbone of the republic, the sort of chaps you would want your daughter to marry. But that does not alter this fact: You will never hear an altruistic argument for protectionism.

The FBI: Not Above The Law

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Fifty years ago Attorney General Harlan F. Stone said the Bureau of Investigation, as the FBI was then called, "is not concerned with political or other opinions of individuals. It is concerned only with their conduct, and then only with such conduct as is forbidden by the laws of the United States."

That principle, so essential for a federal police agency, has been dangerously violated in recent years. The FBI not only investigated individuals because of their lawful opinions, we have learned, but persecuted some because their opinions offended the FBI director. And all this went on without any effective restraint by the Justice Department, Congress or the courts.

From here on, such abuses will be much less likely. The reason is a series of guidelines laid down by the present attorney general, Edward H. Levi, to govern the work of the FBI—not only the guidelines themselves but the spirit that informs them. It seems right to note a genuine reassuring development in Washington.

One exceptional aspect of the guidelines is that, instead of presenting Congress with the usual executive fait accompli, Levi actively consulted congressional committees in drawing them up. The version announced the other day was the 28th draft made by a Justice Department committee, and the final form reflected congressional suggestions made during the long process.

The biggest change was made in the draft of guidelines for domestic security investigation. The final version omitted a section allowing "preventive action" by the FBI to stop anticipated violence threatening "life or property." Although the early drafts had tried to put careful restrictions on such action, congressmen continued to fear that the rules might allow blackmail or other disruptive tactics used in J. Edgar Hoover's Cointel program.

The final Levi rules for domestic security neither allow nor prohibit "preventive action." That continues to trouble some who would like a flat ban. But there is a fundamental safeguard in the Levi guidelines in this area. The FBI is to work in domestic security matters not at large but for purposes of law enforcement. Levi testified, in language reminiscent of Stone:

"The purpose of the investigation must be the detection of unlawful conduct and not merely the monitoring of disfavored or troublesome activities and surely not of unpopular views."

That principle would exclude such things as the most notorious of Hoover abuses, the wiretapping and harassment of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The Levi guidelines in fact put special restraints on taps and other intrusive investigative techniques.

Guidelines have been approved or are being drafted in a half dozen areas of FBI work apart from domestic security. One, for example, is personnel investigations for the White House where some of the Nixon abuses came.

One approved guideline says that field investigations of potential appointees shall be made only when requested by the president or a handful of his top aides, and only when the prospective appointee himself has consented. These provisions would prevent such an episode as the FBI investigation of Daniel Schorr that the Nixon White House ordered for purposes of intimidation and then explained, falsely, as related to an appointment for Schorr.

Of course, the best intentioned guidelines can be avoided, changed by future officials. Mr. Levi has urged Congress to write some rules into statutes, and there is about to call for a new law restricting electronic surveillance in security cases. Most important, he has introduced a new mood in which the FBI expects and has begun to accept scrutiny by the Justice Department and Congress.

In this performance, Edward Levi has justified the hopes placed in him when he took office last year. I have been critical of him for taking a view, as I felt, too favorable a view, as I felt, too executive privilege and secrecy in foreign affairs. Perhaps in this matters he has a certain respect for "experts" that he would not have in his own domain of domestic law. In both areas, as Harlan Stone said, that agents of the government be "not above the law."

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HEATER IN PARIS

Brecht Enters the House of Molière

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

RIS, March 18 (IHT).—To commemorate the 20th anniary of Bertolt Brecht's death Comédie-Française has staga production of "Maître Puntet Son Valet Matti" at the itre Marigny. This marks cht's debut at the House of lière, which maintains a policy ever presenting living foreign hors. An exception to this was made during World I to honor British drama h a short play by James rie. But even dead foreign hors of international reputa- are apt to wait longer than years for such official French gnition. Strindberg was first uded in the Comédie's reper- three seasons ago. Chekhov, hovo-Kobylin and Pirandello made the grade, but Bjorn- Benavente, Synge and Mól- re still on the waiting list.

Maître Puntila"—which was ched by Brecht from the t of a Finnish play by Hella Wuolljoki—is not new to Paris, having been produced with some success by George Wilson at the TNP several years ago. Its reprise at the Comédie-Française was placed in the hands of Jacques Charon, who died during its preparation. Charon had an exceptional talent in directing brisk comedy—from those of Molière and Marivaux to those of Feydeau and latter-day boulevardiers —and was a likely choice for the assignment. Brecht wrote the script when, fleeing the Nazis, he spent some months in Helsinski and he intended it as a spirited, satirical farce. As staged by Guy Rétoré at the Marigny, however, it takes on the tone of solemn, overweight drama during its three-hour course.

Puntila is a wealthy Finnish landowner, bubbling with kindness and generosity when drunk, but tyrannical and mean-minded when he sobers up. Brecht borrowed the character from the two-faced millionaire of Charlie Chaplin's film "City Lights."

Puntila is anxious for his daughter to marry a fop, a snobbish diplomatic attaché. During the engagement party, drunk again, he has a change of mind, finds the fellow loathsome, drives him from the premises and proposes that his daughter marry his valet-chauffeur, Matti, instead. Matti is to keep his job as a tireless "yes-man," a slave to his master's whims, and so seems ideally suited to be a son-in-law. But Matti, despite his servile manner, is of good peasant stock, a man with his own ideas. He examines his prospective bride to learn her qualifications to be a workman's wife. He finds her an unsatisfactory candidate and, weary of his boss's overbearing attitude and unpredictable nature, leaves his service.

The comedy is sprinkled with ironic salt to reveal class barriers and contains some sharp digs at the Finns for their anti-Communism.

Brecht's Puntila is a comic eccentric of heroic size who, probably contrary to his creator's intentions, overshadows all, including his Figaroesque lackey. For Matti, though he has several witty speeches, emerges as a pedantic prig. Due to the uneven acting at the Marigny, things have been reversed. Michel Aumont's Puntila is less Falstaffian than he is a mannered, splurging impostor, while Jean-Paul Roussillon's Matti conveys an imposing stature and consistency. The others fulfill their roles acceptably, but the staging, for all its painful striving, is non-Brechtian.

* * *

Back in the late 1960s, Marc'O was a bright rebel of the avant-garde and among the most audacious and amusing of that band. His ingenious production of the Marquis de Sade's "Le Philosophe Dans le Boudoir"—in the tiny playhouse of the Saint-Séverin cabaret—was actually halted by the police as a menace to morals in that pre-hard-porno era. In a courtyard of the Rue Saint-Benoit he staged a rollicking surrealistic extravaganza of a pop singer's rise and fall and at the Folies-Pigalle his "L'Amour en Cuir" revue, the fruit of canny showmanship, was a sensation.

Times have changed and we with them, but Marc'O—if his latest exploit, "Le Triangle Frappe Encore," can be offered as evidence—has only changed theaters. Using 1960 jazzing and razzing, his new show is an old one and its loud cries against misconduct in high places—it revolves vaguely around the assassination of a corrupt judge —and its protests against the Establishment have a hollow ring coming incongruously over the footlights of a municipal theater (the Salle Gémier). Nor is the "daring" sex treatment a novelty to the shock-proof audience of today. In these exhibits, with figures allegorically named "Unisex" and "Sexappeal," the spectator inevitably has the suspicion of being invited to symbolically represent ennui.

Tom Jones, between a South African tour and a North American tour, is touring Europe. On Monday evening he took Paris in his stride at the Palais des Congrès, where he will give his final concert here on Saturday.

"The Number One Attraction in the World," bawls an announcer through the loudspeaker as Jones modestly strolls on. The proclamation may be news to Barbra Streisand and Liza Minnelli, but it cannot be denied that Jones is a top-drawer entertainer.

Backed by a 35-piece orchestra over amplified by a blasting sound system, he overcomes all with his powerful voice and engaging personality, rendering Paul Anka's "She's a Lady," "My Way" and "My Quest" from "The Man of La Mancha" compellingly.



Michel Aumont, left, and Jean-Paul Roussillon at Comédie-Française.

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—Oscar Peterson will be appearing at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks starting March 22, replacing the Bill Evans trio, with the Ronnie Scott trio completing the bill. Bluesman Memphis Slim comes into the club for a one-night stand on March 21, at 8 p.m. Fats Domino will be at the New Victoria Theatre March 24 for two shows, at 6:30 and 9 p.m.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Manfred Mann and Earth Band will be at Tivoli Hall, March 20, at 8 p.m. and the same night The Chieftains Orchestra will be at the Odd Fellow Palaset, also at 8 p.m. David Essex follows at the Tivoli the next night at 8 p.m. and Cockney Rebel, featuring Steve Harley, will also be there March 22 at the same time.

* * *

ZURICH—Chick Corea, Al Dimeola, Stan Clarke and Lenny White will be at the Kongresshaus, March 19, at 8 p.m.

* * *

GENEVA—Anne Morré will be at the Popcorn Jazz Club for one week starting March 22, replacing British blues singer Beryl Bryden, who closes on March 20.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Fats Domino and his band will be at the RAI-Congrescentrum March 21, at 7 and 10 p.m. John Denver headlines Eden-Hall March 25 at 8 p.m.

* * *

BRUSSELS—The Sonny Grey quartet is featured at Pol's March 19 and 20, and Neil Young will be at the Forest National on March 25.

* * *

FRANKFURT—Return To Forever will be at the Jahrhunderthalle March 31, at 8 p.m. and then in Munich on March 25 at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

HELSINKI—The Golden Gate Quartet is appearing at the Kalastajatorppa through April 14.

* * *

PARIS—Can will be at the Salle Wagram March 19 at 8 p.m. Amnesty International is presenting a "Songs for Uruguay Night" on March 21 at 8 p.m. at the Eglise Saint-Séverin for the benefit of political prisoners in Uruguay. There will be folk singers from Uruguay and Chile. Admission is free. Neil Young will be at the Pavillon de Paris-Porte de Pantin, March 22, at 8 p.m.

* * *

NICE—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the New Casino Ruhl.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "December 1963—Oh What a Night" by the Four Seasons, and in Britain "I Love To Love" by Tina Charles.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

France Slips as Purveyor Of Culture to the World

By John Vinocur

RIS, March 18 (AP).—France is slipping as a purveyor of re to the world. What the ch consider to be their special is now travels badly, like a d-rate white wine.

e conclusion is contained in port just issued by the govnent's Economic and Social ncil, an advisory group made representatives of business, r and community organiza-s.

said that exports of French s, films, art and music repnt only 0.5 per cent, or about million, of the country's l exports. It called this perance weak and asserted it not correspond to the cul- role "our country must ntain."

eaking down the situation, report spoke of the "decline French books abroad." Since sixties, when one French-uage book was sold in the d for every six in English, proportion has now dropped ne in 10. Three-quarters of ch books now go to French-king countries.

The Framework

ur literary exports are un- to go beyond this traditional ework and penetrate other gn markets," the report said. s narrow dependence on lan- limits our exports even e when it is seen that English ending to become the single uage of communication."

rance is now the fourth est book exporter in the d following the United States, ain, and since 1967, West many.

rance is third, behind the ted States and Italy, in film orts, but the sale of feature-th films went down by about ,000 in 1974, the report said.

The newspaper France-Soir said that of 125 French films being sold abroad every year, 120 are failures and make no money.

In the area of record sales, the report saw better prospects and increased exports, although it said that imported records were coming into France at a faster rate than exports were going out. In terms of world record exports, France ranks sixth, and one of the reasons for this, the report said, is that "French records are clearly more expensive."

Another reason, it explained, is that France ranks only 20th in the world in terms of foreign listening audiences for its overseas radio services, which broadcast in barely half the languages that the United States, Britain and West Germany do.

In the field of art, the report found that exports were held back through rules that show more concern "with tax revenues than a general interest in art and history."

It called for new legislation that simplifies the export of works of art and clarifies the phrase "protection of the national heritage"—used sometimes to block the sale of art abroad, and "often a fallacious but effective cover for masking private interests."

The report concluded that France, despite its avowed concern for culture, had no overall policy for its export.

The Social and Economic Council adopted the report by nearly a unanimous vote, with delegates from the Communist-run trade union, the Confédération Générale du Travail, abstaining. They said they didn't like tailoring art in France to fit the export market.

"Maybe that helps business," they said, "but not culture".

DINING

Freedom for Duck 500,000 At a Tour d'Argent Lunch

By Naomi Barry

ARIS, March 18 (IHT).—Palmyre, a duck indistinguishable n any other duck of Challans in Vendée, yesterday was singled for freedom at the Tour rgent. By chance, he had e to Paris as number 500,000. sequently, lucky Palmyre bade well to the Duke and Duchess Orléans, the Duchess of Bed-, actresses Marie Laforêt and dine Augier, banker Elie de hschild, Sorbonne professor re Greco, and 43 other cheon guests at the restaurant was carried off in a chauf- red limousine to a life of ty in the country.

Ducks 500,001 to 500,030 who e after Palmyre ended up nisitely prepared with *poivre* e for the party which includ- some of the most professional ties in Paris . . . among them ee-star restaurateurs Raymond ver and René Lasserre and is Seysses, president of the b des Cent.

The half-million mark was the ise for polo-playing Claude rrail, most theatrical of Pari- restaurateurs, to host a fête ine with some of his family's torical ducks. In 1890, num- r 328 was served to Edward VII, n Prince of Wales. In 1900, and Duke Vladimir was given mber 6,043. Theodore Roose- lt was served Duck 33,642 in 0. Hirohito ate number 53,210 1921 and came back for more 1971 when he was served num- r 433,900.

Terrail, whose restaurant wob- ed from its pinnacle a few years k, has now returned to the mmit. His anniversary lunch gan with *écrevisses à la nage*, mini-masterpiece. A few deli- te innovations carried it from e beaten path. Crayfish and y shrimp were cooked in a urt-bouillon, aromaticized with l. The sauce was thickened ith coral butter instead of the ual *beurre blanc*. The difficult shell crayfish had been released om their carapaces and recon- tituted by returning head and gs to their bodies.

The main course consisted of ucks 500,001 to 500,030, who had een strangled so as not to lose their blood. Roasted a scant 45 minutes so that the flesh was pink, they were sprinkled with slivered pistachios and flavored with *poivre rose* (peppercorns not yet matured to green). The ducks were accompanied by a purée of mango.

According to tradition, a palate cleaner was now presented. This refreshing sherbet was followed, in defiance of tradition, by generously truffled foie gras scooped out with spoons. "Sauterne," whispered the waiter as he spooned out a border of amber *gelée*.

Terrail's peer, Raymond Oliver —owner of the Grand Véfour—demurred at this switch in classical order. His criticism was lost in the adulation for the once-in-a-lifetime partner to the foie gras, a heavily madeirized sauterne, vintage 1896 from the Château Guiraud.

"We have 180,000 bottles in our cellar," said Terrail later. "For a fête, we can certainly bring out a few of our jewels." (Other jewels brought out were a champagne Laurent-Perrier cuvée grand siècle, a Château Haut-Brion 1964, and a wind-up of Fine Champagne Tour d'Argent.)

Our table passed when the cheese was offered but picked up again for the dessert, a poached pear baked in a meringue soufflé and set afloat in *crème anglaise*.

"This meal has the signature of Claude Terrail," said François Lano, proprietor of the international *mannequin agency* Paris Planning and one of the city's big diners-out.

"In a great house, the client is wrong to choose his own meal," pronounced a satisfied Jean Didier. "The printed menu should be regarded as the *laissez-passer*, an introduction to the maître d'hôtel or the proprietor. Let him construct the menu, equilibrate it. *Haute cuisine* is an architecture like haute couture."

"Claude Terrail has been playing Claude Terrail so long he thinks he is Claude Terrail," lanced a forked tongue.

"Quite right," retorted another guest. "He has become Claude Terrail."

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

16th: SUR LE BOIS VUE IMPRENABLE
DANS PETIT IMMEUBLE DE GRANDE CLASSE
330 Mètres Carrés
Se composant de:
2 salons, salle à manger avec boiseries, 5 chambres, 4 salles de bains, 1 salle d'eau, 2 chambres de service, 2 boxes.
Visite sur rendez-vous:
COSEMIC. 766.51.71.
AGENCE S'ABSTENIR.

18th: TOWN HOUSE. 120 sq.m., small garden. Visit Friday, Sat. 2-6 p.m. 21 bis Villa des Tulipes. Tel.: 076.06.37.

NEAR ETOILE: Direct by owner. Artist's atelier, duplex, 97 sq.m. Fr. 498,000. 754.30.99.

FRENCH PROVINCES

OLD TOURAINIAN FARM HOUSE, cul-de-sac, hamlet, near Chinon forest, renovated, four large comfortable rooms, tile floors, three fireplaces, oak beams, central heating, new wiring, plumbing, city water, attached greenhouse, granges... other buildings. Fr. 225,000. Phone: Notaire Giot, Azay-le-Rideau. 66.44.22.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FRENCH PROVINCES

40 KMS. FROM GENEVA: St. Julien area. (French free zone.) Old restored farm in Hamlet, secluded, can be divided into 2 apartments, 12 rooms, open fire-places, 3 baths, with W.C., one shower, 3 separate toilets. Oil central heating. 1,500 sq.m. garden, entirely secluded, stone walls, phone. Price: S.F. 525,000. Good terms possible for serious buyer. Write: Box 94,933, Herald, Paris.

COTE D'AZUR: Provençal villa, luxuriously fitted, in private estate near Cannes. 35 sq.m. living, fireplace, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, equipped kitchen, garden, garage. Price: Fr. 413,000. "Les Fermes de Pégomas" 06580 PEGOMAS. Tel.: 67 25 08.

BASSES ALPES: Medieval village, 100 kms. Nice, small old house, 4 rooms, 2 baths + vaulted room, nice garden, beautiful view. Fr. 180,000. Hautefort, 37 Rue Moscou, Paris.

DORDOGNE: Incomparable view, quiet, 8,000 sq.m. for private (no commercial) use. All utilities in picturesque town. No brokers. Tel.: (53) 59 03 40.

BAHAMAS

PRESTIGIOUS WATERFRONT PROPERTY
IN NASSAU
3 acres, private beach, pool, docks, boat mooring, well-wooded. Beautiful residence, 7 separate villas, own water supply. Unique opportunity for residential club with own restaurant, bar, offices, etc. All necessary licenses. 10 minutes from downtown Nassau 5 minutes from Paradise Island. Priced for quick sale. Financing available.
CHESTER THOMPSON
P.O. Box N-1688
Nassau, Bahamas.
Telephone: 1-809-322-4777.
Evenings: 1-809-324-2035.
Cable Address: CHESTOM

BELGIUM

OWNER OF BEAUTIFUL OLD "château" situated 27 miles from Brussels, close to Antwerp and Malines, is looking for proposals, preferably for a joint venture. The property is located in a park of 30 hectares including several small farms.
Write: Box No. 11,634, Herald Tribune, Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN

MAIDENHEAD, ENGLAND: Superb executive house 150 yards from Thames, 3,000 sq.ft., 6 beds, 3 receptions, 2½ baths, 3-car garage, ½ acre. New 18 months ago, many extras, white glazed Italian ceramic tiles throughout ground floor, thermel/external music and security flood lighting system, 1,000 sq.ft. patio/terrace. Magnificent grounds/gardens. Leylandii, Conifers, Tulips, Wallflowers, etc. Must sell for personal reasons, cost today to build £150,000... will accept $125,000 now. Complete details provided on request. Box 1,089, IHT, 28 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
GREAT BRITAIN

BRIGHTON, OVERLOOKING SEA: Luxury apartment (55 minutes London), 3-4 bedrooms, 2 open balconies, large lounge, fully equipped kitchen, 3 toilets, 2 bathrooms. Leasehold 92 years, £30,000 or near offer. Contents may also be purchased. Reply: Box 1,077, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2.

1/3 ACRE BUILDING SITE on most desirable residential woodland road just outside Henley-on-Thames. Full planning permission for a "New England Cape Cod" with basement. Drawings available, passed building regulations. Tel.: Ascot (0990) 25922.

RETURNING TO THE STATES, have one person apartment to sell in northwest London. Small garden, fitted carpets, electric cooker, refrigerator and light fittings, low ground rent, all for £11,500 ($23,000). Call: Mr. Elias, 836 2057 days or 455 6302 nights for more information, or write: 10 B The Drive, Golders Green, London, N.W.11.

ITALY

ASCONA (Ticino): Magnificent villa (1972), 5 bedrooms, 4 baths, air conditioned, swimming-pool, 7,729 sq.m., separate apartment for housekeeper, calm, near golf-course. No agents. Serious contacts only. Box 746, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheimer Str 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

ENGLISHMAN SELLING VILLA overlooking sea in Ravello near Naples. Built post-war. Sleeps 11. Unique opportunity in village where further development prohibited. $200,000. Telephone: London 935 0375.

CASTLE XIth CENTURY in Umbria (Gubbio): 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 1 living room, 3 rooms in tower. Gardener house. Wonderful undisturbed view. Private water source. Central heating. Phone: Rome (06) 732504 - 732489-9340761 or write: I.T.R. Via Cano d'Africa 31-00184 Roma.

LUXEMBOURG

PRIVATE SELLS two luxury apartments. Top floor, situated five minutes walking distance Luxembourg center, 114 sq.m. each, plus balcony, garage and cellar space. Write: Mr. P. Dock, Val Fleuri 30, Luxembourg, or phone: 435567.

SPAIN

VILLA IN PUERTO ANDRAITX, MALLORCA. Luxury Mediterranean style, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Superb sea views. U.S. $95,000 or equivalent. DETAILS: Alex Ville, Lista Correos, Puerto Andraitx, Mallorca, Spain. Phone: 67 16 47, evenings.

SWITZERLAND

LAKE OF LUCERNE. Luxurious 1-4 room condominiums. Sales permits for foreigners. High Swiss quality. Fantastic view on the Lake. All amenities (indoor pool, etc...). Mortgages of 60% at 6¼% p.a. A solid investment. Write to: Rolf Nett, CH-6002 Zurich, Talacker 50. Telephone: 0041 1 253198.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
SWITZERLAND

CADEMARIO SWITZERLAND
A rare opportunity:
FREE SALE TO NON-SWISS.
Magnificent new villa for sale on 800 sq.m. Very sunny setting with panoramic view of Lugano and the lake.
Large living room with fireplace, balcony and terrace, 4 bedrooms, bath, 2 W.C.'s equipped kitchen, all comforts. Price: S.Fr. 600,000. Credit facilities.
Also for sale, adjoining improved lot 1,200 sq.m. with approved project. Visits arranged at your convenience. Call: Mr. H.U. Peter, Germaniestr. 62 CH-8021 Zurich 6. Tel.: 01 60 20 47.

MONTREUX, VEVEY, CRANS, GSTAAD area, Valais, Lake Lucern and Bernese Oberland. Apartments from 550,000. Chalets from $100,000. Mortgages. Postage 510 for detailed dossier. Palmer & Parker, 63 Grosvenor St., London, W1.

U.S.A.

New York City
79th ST., E. (Madison Ave.)
REDUCED
NOW ONLY $50,000. Luxurious and spacious 8 rooms. Impressive living room (16 x 24') with private terrace; 3 masters, 1 maid's, dining-room, library. Tremendous closet space. Maintenance $1,732 before large Tax Deduction.
Write:
Mr. Dunaway or Mr. Forest.
JOHN AVLON, INC.
29 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10006,
U. S.A.

YOUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY
640 acres in Miami, Florida, $400 per acre.
Dupont Realty, 3665,
Flagler Terrace, Miami, Florida 33125.

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. STONE GEORGIAN — Impressive Estate residence. Excellent address. 2 level acres; lovely winding driveway. 5 bedrooms, 5 baths. 5 fireplaces. Outstanding French country kitchen. Excellent modern condition. $295,000. Inquire: THOS. N. COOKE, INC. Realtors, 4 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 203-869-9263.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

SEEKING FURNISHED APARTMENT in Paris 16th arrondissement, or on Avenue Montaigne. Two to 3 bedrooms with terrace, for 3 months in period April to July. Mrs. Saran, Forsterstr. 80, Zurich. T.: 01-32 24 62 from 4 p.m. on.

UNFURNISHED High class apartment, 3 rooms, phone, 16TH, 8TH or Neuilly. No modern building. No Agencies. Box 1,150, Herald, Paris.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 18

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Close
44¾	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	92	43¾	42¾	43¼—	1
51⅝	38	ACF In 2.60	9	10	48⅛	48	48¼	
10¼	8¼	AcmeCiv .56	7	14	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	9	3	3⅞	3⅞		
16⅛	9⅞	AdmEx .9e		33	11⅞	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
5¾	4	Adms Mills	13	12	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog	16	91	10⅞	10¼	10½—	¼
9¾	7⅛	AdvInv .18e		21	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
27⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.68	15	497	27¼	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
44	36½	AetnaLf pf 2		2	42¾	42½	42¾+	¼
13⅜	9⅝	Ahmens .20	7	28	13½	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
6⅞	3⅜	AhlenIn	23	108	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
82⅜	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	79	78	77½	77½—	
20¾	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	52	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜+	⅛
26¼	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	67	25⅞	24⅝	25	
4	1⅞	AJ Industrls	8	25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25¾	16⅜	Alcoa 1.20	35	44	22¾	22	22¼—	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	7	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
70⅞	59	AlaP pf9.44		2240	98	98	97⅞	97⅞+	⅛
16⅞	11¾	Alaskin .16e	7	109	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14	Albanyin .40	16	27	17¾	17¼	17½—	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	AlberfoC .36	22	24	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
27⅞	19⅝	Albertsn .72	8	77	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
28	19⅜	AlcanAlu .60	43	127	27⅞	27¼	27¾—	⅛
19½	14¼	AlcoaNd .63	6	30	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	⅛
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	21	11	24½	24¼	24½—	
9¼	6¾	Alexdrs .36e	9	231	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅜	7½	AllegCp .95a	24	12	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
43¼	26½	AlgLud 1.80	8	41	39⅛	39	39	¼
45½	33¼	AlgLud pf 3		677	43	42½	43	+ ¼
29	16¼	AlgPw 1.60	7	140	17¾	17⅜	17¾	
14⅜	9¾	AllenGrp .90	91	19	10¼	10⅛	10	
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	144	41¾	41	41¾	
13⅝	10	AlldMint .60	7	18	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
14	10¾	AlldProd .60		2	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
57¾	45⅜	AlldStr 1.70	8	152	57⅛	57	57⅛	
56	53⅜	AlldStr pf 4		220	55	55	55	
4⅜	2¼	Alld Supmkt		53	4⅛	4	4	
18⅞	14⅞	AlliaChal .40	7	481	17⅞	17	17⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6½	AlphaInd .80	38	42	8	8	8	
51¼	33¼	AlcoA 1.20	8	184	48	46⅜	47¾	
41½	33¾	AmalSug .9e	10	6	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	
55⅞	47	Amax 1.75		205	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜—	⅛
133½	115	Amax pf5.25		7	125	125	125	
17¼	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	76	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
6⅜	4⅝	Amcord .32	8	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅜	14½	Amcord 1.20	6	251	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
32⅞	25⅝	A Hess .36b		110	31¼	30¾	31¼	
21¼	15¼	A Hes pf3.50	10	35	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12⅜	8⅜	AirFilt .48		292	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15⅜	11¾	Am Airlin	11	7	13⅝	13	15	—
45⅛	31¼	A Baker .80	7	113	38⅝	40⅜	40¾	
43½	38¼	A Brnds 2.80	8	176	42¾	42¼	42¾+	⅛
39¾	18⅞	AmBkNote	20	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
12⅞	9⅜	AmBkMM .40	8	119	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	
25⅞	20⅜	AmCan 2.20		6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
22⅛	21	A Can pf1.75	11	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
3	1¼	AmCen Mtg	8	220	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
26⅛	24⅜	A Cyan 1.50	12	23	25	25½	25⅞—	⅛
28½	22¼	ADISiftFel .44		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
13⅞	12½	ADsl pf.84a	8	1666	13¼	12⅞	20⅞+	⅛
23¼	20⅝	AmElPr 2	8	85	13¾	13¼	13½+	⅛
15	8	AmFamly .28		123	6½	6⅜	13½+	⅛
6⅜	2¼	AmFin Sys		2690	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
13	7¾	AmFinSy pf		27	9⅝	9⅝	24⅝	
24⅜	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
17⅜	16	AGenCv 1.32		1204	15¼	14¾	15¼+	⅛
16⅝	13½	A Gnins .60	6	25	24¼	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
22¼	22	A Gins pf1.80		30	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
17	15	A Gins pf1.90	5	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19½	13	AmHoist .80	11	42	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	24	245	32⅞	34⅜	34⅞—	⅛
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34		5	4⅜	4	4	
4⅜	2½	Am Invest	9	56	5	4⅞	5	
10⅛	5⅜	A Medical .12		125	7⅛	7	7	
8⅞	6¾	A Medicorp		332	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Motors	7	22	34⅜	36⅛	36⅛	
32¾	23¾	ANatG 2.54b	7	39	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
13¼	8¼	AmSeal .20e	6	77	19⅛	18⅞	19	
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07f	12	13	12½	12	12¼	
25⅜	16¼	AmStand 1	10	208	24¾	24⅜	25⅜+	⅛
71	54½	A Std pf4.75		14	70¾	69⅝	69¾—	⅛
8⅛	6⅜	AmStarH .30	11	52	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
31½	26½	AmStns 1.60	6	10	28⅛	28⅛	28½+	⅛
58⅝	50⅜	AmT&T 3.80	11	1044	57	56¼	56⅞+	⅛
61⅛	55	AmT&T pf 4		101	60¾	60¼	60¾+	⅛
47⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		303	46½	46	46⅜	
10⅝	8⅜	AWatWk .76	6	35	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
17¾	15¼	AW4.1pf 1.43	5	27	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
19⅛	16¼	Amreon 1	6	27	7⅝	7½	7½	
9⅜	5½	AmesD .9e	9	44	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	
24⅞	19¼	Ametek 1	12	351	21⅜	21	21⅛	
24⅜	19	AMF In 1.34	12	42	19⅜	19¼	19¼—	⅛
19⅞	14⅜	Amfac Inc 1	43	436	22½	21¾	21¾	
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	5	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
12	8⅛	Ampco .40a	21	229	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8½	4¾	Ampex Corp		51	5⅛	5	5	
3⅜	1¾	Amrep Corp	6	59	43¼	42¾	43	— ½
44⅞	36½	Amstar 2.40		7	7	7⅞	7⅞	
9	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		6	7	7⅝	7⅝	
82¾	57¼	Amsted 4	6	5	75¼	75	75	— ¼
8	5¾	Amtel .32	6	36	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
26½	17⅛	Anacond .60	9	2224	25	25¼	25⅝+	⅛
38⅜	22⅞	AnchrH 1.20	9	42	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
42	35¼	AndCiy 1.20	8	31	40	39½	239½—	⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .12	11	17	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
10½	7⅛	Anixter .16	10	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
12⅜	10	AnsulCo .52t	7	29	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10¼	Apache .50	7	7	13⅜	14	14	— ⅛
28⅜	23¾	Apco Oil	172	5	27½	27¼	27½	
3⅝	3	Apsco Corp	108	44	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17⅜	13½	APL Corp 1	6	76	16⅜	16⅛	16½—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	17	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
60⅝	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	16	34	54½	52¾	53	— ½
13⅜	9¾	ArcaiaN .44	8	20	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
27¼	21½	ArchDan .20	12	116	23¼	23	23¼	
6	3¼	Arctic Emr		3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
3½	2	Aristar		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅜	13¼	ArizPSv 1.36	6	63	16⅛	15¾	15⅞—	⅛
110	102¾	ArlPpf 10.70	7	2200	108	107	107	— 1½
25	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	82	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
4⅝	2¼	Arlen RltyD		43	5	3¾	3¾	
5¼	4⅛	Armada Cp	14	4	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
35½	26¼	Armco 1.60a	9	161	33	32	32⅝—	⅛
32⅜	27	Arm pf 2.10		106	31⅜	30⅞	31	
32⅜	23⅜	ArmstCk .80	22	117	30⅝	30⅜	30¾—	⅛
49½	46¼	ArmC pf3.75		z100	47¾	47¾	47¾	
185⅝	215	ArmRe .40e	9	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
17	12⅝	AroCorp	9	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
15⅛	9⅜	Arvin .35e	16	32	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅛
33	25¾	ASA Ltd .90		287	29	28½	28⅝	
24⅜	13¾	Asarco .60	24	569	19⅝	18⅝	19¾+	⅛
26⅝	19⅜	AshOil 1.70	6	109	26¼	25½	25⅝	
40	33¾	AsdDrG 1.40	14	22	37⅝	37½	37¾	
31⅜	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	8	30¼	30	30	— ½
14¼	8¼	Athlone .60	5	38	13	12¾	13	
4¼	1⅜	Atico Mtg		16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
19¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	47	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
98½	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	977	85¼	83	85¼+	2⅜
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		61	57¼	55¾	57	+ 1
5⅝	3¼	Atlas Corp	13	114	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	7	137	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
65⅞	54	AutData .40	29	36	60¼	59½	60¼—	⅛
7½	4⅛	AutMind .20	7	20	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
17⅜	4½	Avco Corp	3	198	10½	10⅛	10⅜	
17	9-16	Avco Cp wt		13	1½	1½	1½	
30¼	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		19	30	29½	29½—	⅛
29¼	23⅛	AveryPd .30	51	13	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝—	⅛
12⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	72	11¼	10	10⅜—	⅛
20½	10¼	AvneInc .50	9	338	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
46⅝	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	17	501	41¼	40½	40¾+	¼

B

28⅝	18⅜	BabckWil 1	8	711	28¾	27⅞	28⅜	
14⅝	4⅜	Bache .48e	7	77	12⅝	12⅛	12	
12¾	8½	Bakerin .24	9	41	10¾	10⅛	10¼	
41½	27⅛	BakrIntl .42	13	276	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝+	1⅛
10⅝	8½	BaldDH .60	6	23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	8	21	23¼	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
17⅜	12⅜	BallyMfg .20b	12	32	16	15½	15½	
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.05	8	43	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
35½	29	Balt pfB4.50		28	33	33	33	— 1
16½	12½	BancCa 1.15e	15	4	14	14	14	
28⅜	20¾	Bandag .05e	19	28	27	26½	26½—	
8¼	4½	Bangr Pumf	4	72	7¼	7	7	—
18¼	12½	BansP pf 2		12	15⅜	15	15⅜+	1⅛
33	28¾	BkofNY 2.20	6	22	30½	30⅜	30½+	⅛
25⅛	19¼	Bk of Va .88	6	6	19¾	15	15	—
25⅛	20⅞	BankTr 3		148	35⅜	32⅝	33⅜+	
27⅝	25⅜	BnkT pf2.50		92	27½	27¼	27½—	
30⅜	26½	BarbOil 1.60		4	28⅜	28⅜	28½—	
8¼	6¾	BarcCP .22	14	281	14⅝	14	14⅛	
18	12½	Barlcinc .60	6	13	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
12¾	7¾	BasicInd .60	3	32	24	23⅜	23⅜	
25¼	22¼	BatesMf .80	3	32	24	23⅜	23⅜	
37⅞	29	BauschL .60	18	102	35⅛	35⅜	35⅞—	
45⅜	39½	BaxtLab .28	28	410	40⅜	40	40½+	⅛
28	17	Bearing .60	12	19	28¾	28½	28½	
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	12	247	22¼	21⅜	22	
28⅜	23⅝	Beckmn .28	17	30	24	23⅞	24	— ⅛
42⅝	35½	BectDick .50	19	104	37	36¾	37	
22⅞	14	BeechA .75b	8	103	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	
17⅞	13⅝	Beker .28	4	105	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅜	13¾	BelcoP .68e	6	26	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
20⅛	15⅞	Belden 1.20	10	6	17½	17½	17⅝—	
10⅞	7	BeldMe .30b	10	28	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
19½	13¾	BemisCo 1b	13	16	19¼	19¼	19¼+	
61¾	44	Bendix 2.28	11	137	59⅝	59	59	
23⅜	17⅜	BenfiCp 1.25	6	475	21⅞	21⅝	21¾+	
52½	45	Benef pf4.50		220	51	51	51	+ ⅛
58⅜	46½	Benef pf4.20		23	54½	54¼	54¼	
4¼	1¾	BenfStd Mls		3	3	3	3	
2¾	1⅝	Bensuet B	7	499	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
5¼	2¾	Berkey Pho		25	4⅝	4¼	4¼+	⅛
30⅜	15⅞	Best Prod	14	202	31¼	30	31	— ⅛
29	19	BethSt 2a	8	384	44⅜	43½	44	
58	55	BigTbr .52b	22	44	73	72½	72½—	
23⅜	23½	BlackDr .48	16	162	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .32	10	64	10⅜	9¾	10	
17½	12⅝	BlissLau .1b	6	48	17¼	16⅞	17	
28⅛	15⅝	BlockHR .80	10	133	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	
48½	37⅜	BobbieB 1	9	101	47½	46¾	47¼	
7⅞	5½	Bobbie Brks	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25¼	24⅜	Boeing 1	7	91	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
33¾	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	712	28⅜	27⅞	28	
25¾	24	Borden 1.30	10	135	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	
29⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.25	12	103	26⅞	26¼	26¼	
4⅛	2⅜	Bormans	8	14	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24¾	22⅜	BosEd 2.44	10	34	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
12	10¾	BosE pfI.25		2	11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
14½	9½	Braniff .20	12	522	12¾	11⅝	11⅞—	
19⅜	15¼	BraunCF .50	15	18	17½	17⅛	17½—	
55½	44⅜	BriggsS 1.60	19	64	53¾	52	52½—	
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	113	71⅝	70¼	71⅜+	
47⅝	43⅜	BristMs pf 2		18	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
12½	7	BritPet .38e	17	125	11¼	11	11⅛	
8¼	4½	Brkwsl 1.20	8	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅜	25¾	BrkwUG 1.72	8	8	32¾	32⅛	32⅜	
16¼	16⅛	BrownCo .20	5	43	12¾	13	13⅛+	⅛
18⅜	16⅜	BwnGp 1.20	14	43	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅜	BwnShrp .20		1	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
6¾	5¾	BrwnFer .20	21	50	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	140	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝—	
19	11	BrushW .50	11	21	17¾	17¼	17¾	
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e			3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
27¼	18	BucyEr .24	17	269	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9⅜	BuddCo .80	9	36	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
9¾	4⅜	Budgind .24f	7	5	11	6¼	5⅜	
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	7	19	23½	23¼	23¼	
8¼	7	Butova .05p		29	7½	7	7	+ ⅛
21⅜	19⅜	BunkHill 1.86	13	20½	20½	20	20½+	⅛
7¾	4⅜	Bunk Ramo		23	6½	6⅛	6⅜	
16¼	11¾	Bunkr pf1.50		2	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
34	27¼	Burlind 1.20	16	51	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
40⅜	31⅞	BurlNo .30b	9	37	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	
7¼	4⅛	BurNo pf.55		3	7	7	7	
108	83¼	Burrghs .68	26	351	106⅝	105⅜	106¼—	⅝

C

41½	2	CabCab For		17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
27⅜	18⅜	Cabot Cp .92		13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
5¼	2¼	Cadence Ind		6	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	3¼	Caesers Wrld	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	
6⅜	3	Cal Fineni	9	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17½	15⅛	CalMP Ut 1.52	20	10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
15¾	10¼	Callahn .60r	20	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
27½	18⅛	CampRL .60	18	130	25⅛	25	25½	
35⅞	31¾	CamSp 1.36	11	44	32½	32¼	32½	
17⅜	13	CdnPac .86e	7	32	17	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
12¼	11	CanalR 1.10	9	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
52⅜	42¼	CapCities .20	15	9	48⅜	48	48	— ⅜
20¼	19⅝	CapHold .40	12	27	21	20⅝	21	
3	⅝	Capit Mtg		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
65⅝	48⅝	Carbgn 1.70	9	55	64¾	63½	63½—	½
14⅜	10¼	Carlisle .88	13	7	13⅜	13	13	—
7	5¼	CaroFrg .20		12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅜	19⅜	CaroPw 1.60	8	305	21¾	20⅞	21¼+	⅜
29⅜	22⅜	CarP pf2.67		11	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜—	⅛
33⅜	21¼	CarTec 1.60	8	47	31⅜	31	31½+	⅛
17⅜	11¼	CarrCp .52	42	383	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
16⅜	12½	CarrGn .58a	13	7	15½	15½	15½	
25¼	22	CarrHaw .80	13	16	23	22¾	22¾	
42¾	30	CarrHw 2		7	40	39½	39¾	
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .60	16	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
11	8⅜	CascNGs .92	5	32	9½	9	9	
17⅜	15¼	CastICk .80b	7	34	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
91½	69⅜	CaterpTra 2	12	923	87½	85¼	86¼—	⅛
58	46¼	CBS 1.56	12	263	54¼	53⅜	53½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	CCI Corp			1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅜	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
58	42¾	Celanese 2.80	15	332	49⅜	48	49	
42	40⅜	Celan pfA4.50		3	49	49	49	
13⅜	7¾	Cenfex .12	31	256	13⅝	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
19	17⅛	CenHud 1.72	10	29	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
18⅜	16	CenIlLt 1.60	10	26	16⅛	16	16⅛	
51⅜	45	CnILt pf4.50		2200	50	50	50	
31½	27½	CnILt pf2.87		2800	28½	28¼	28½+	⅛
29¼	26	CnILt pf2.62		z1100	27½	27½	27½+	1
14⅜	12⅜	CenIIPS 1.20	8	39	13⅜	13⅜	13	
22⅜	18⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	47	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
15⅜	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	7	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
11⅜	6¾	CenSoW 1.20	9	169	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
18	14⅛	CenSoya .68	8	52	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.35	10	26	22½	22¼	22⅜	
34⅜	19¼	CenDat .10e	17	55	29⅜	29	29⅜	
21⅞	15	Cert-teed .65	16	166	21¼	20¾	21⅛—	
27⅜	21⅜	CessnaAir 1	10	108	25¼	25	25	—
28½	18	Champint 1	15	155	27⅜	26½	27⅛	
61½	55	Chmi pf5.50		z180	60⅛	59¾	59¾	
28⅜	18⅜	Chmi pf1.20		139	27¼	26¾	27	
13⅜	11⅜	ChamSp .64	10	90	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
5⅜	3⅜	ChartCo .06e	4	47	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
25⅞	21⅜	Chatry NY 2	5	25	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
9¾	7	ChaseFd .60		37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅜	26⅜	ChaseM 2.20	5	380	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛+	⅛
4	2½	ChaseT .80e		18	3⅛	3	3	—
11	7⅞	Chelsea .40	12	7	10	10	10	
52	31⅞	Chemln 1.40	5	46	50	49⅝	49⅝—	⅜
36½	30⅞	ChmNY 2.88	5	96	34⅜	33½	34⅝+	⅛
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	48	59¾	59⅛	59⅛+	⅛
40	34¼	Chessie 2.10	8	56	36½	36⅛	36⅜+	⅛
31⅞	16¾	ChiEsII .45a	10	14	29¾	29¼	29⅜	
8¼	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		39	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
13⅝	8¼	Chi Milw pf	12	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	
35¾	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	10	16	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
3¾	2⅜	ChkFull .19f		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅜	5	Chris Craft		655	8¾	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
18⅜	12¼	ChrCft cvpf		27	19	18½	19	+

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1976

ressures ise Off on irrencies

West Germany pected to Revalue

(Continued from Page 1)

nbourg, Denmark, Norway Sweden. The currencies of member countries float jointly st the dollar and within a in of 2.25 per cent against other.

its sharp rise in value, the German mark has pushed of the other currencies to floor level within the float. Belgium and Denmark, currencies are pinned down, their bank rates yesterday. Belgium ordered banks to a fixed percentage of new in government securities.

ian Premier Leo Tinde- said in an interview today, on't hesitate to impose an ity program to protect our ncy," if that proves neces-

nite the various measures taken by governments, s say revaluation of the he mark—by 5 per cent or is required if the snake stay alive.

the United States, Treasury ary William Simon said he the snake is still viable, the French decision Mon- withdraw.

ever, in New York, currency s said trading was nervous rning and one dealer said pected a realignment of cy values within the snake

West German central calculation of the value mark has shown an ap- ion every day this week. its value had risen 19.2 ent on a trade-weighted up from 18.9 per cent yes-

nwhile, the Japanese yen gged into the turmoil for st time today. The Bank an bought an estimated illion to prevent the yen ising and the dollar closed 85 yen, down slightly from yesterday.

tch Outlook lled Gloomy

IS, March 18 (AP).—The nization for Economic ration and Development D) published today a gloomy st for the Dutch economy, ting continued high and increased unemployment, ned cost pressure and only erate reduction in inflation ar.

medium-term outlook, bas- current assumptions, "is nsatisfactory," the OECD s its regular report on the lands.

growth of real output up 30 would be considerably the longer-term average, unemployment at the end period would be at much me high level, or consider- bove that in 1975," it said. ness investment would con- to be "relatively small" and price increases "may ate" they would still remain vely high" by 1980, it said. ever, the Netherlands will ue to have a strong exter- alance of payments which, freeing domestic policy a major constraint, puts an tion on the government to "lead the international y into sustainable growth." m the point of view of the tic employment situation, measures to improve both ort and medium-term out- would seem essential," the said.

OECD report suggested investment has been cut in recent years because of y rising labor costs "largely utable to increases in social ty contributions" by private ty.

reduction in these would uld provide a much requir- covery of profits, thus help- to hasten the pick-up in ess fixed investments, but t also go to the source of problem by reducing the ure on labor costs and d the report said.

tish Steel Corp. n't Keep Chairman

NDON, March 18 (AP).— Monty Finniston, who has ed several times with the r government as chairman e government-owned British Corp., will not be reappoint- he Industry Department an- ced today.

lustry Secretary Eric Var- said Sir Charles Villiers will amed to the post when Sir y's term is up in September.

Viking Resources International N.V.

N.A.V. at 29-2-76 $16.51 (Gld 44.25)

INFORMATION:
Van Heldring and Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

Leftist Threat to U.K. Economy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP).—The policy of the British Labor party, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey wrote in the Wall Street Journal on March 2, "is to couple justice with a basic appreciation of economic reality."

That referred to an entirely sensible effort to slow down the growth of the public sector, now approaching 60 per cent of the British gross national product, to something like 53 per cent over the next few years.

But Mr. Healey could not sell a group of left-wing Labor party dissidents on this version of "economic reality." As a result, Prime Minister Harold Wilson is stepping down in the wake *of a bitter political wrangle that leaves this shaky economy even shakier.*

It is clear that the government's insistence on a ceiling for public spending to give private investment a break will be subject to continuing pressure from the left.

One of the emerging radical spokesmen, Eric Heffer, 54, a trade unionist from Liverpool, argues that there is no danger in public expenditures going over the 60-per-cent mark, or from higher taxes on the already over-taxed middle *and upper income groups. Mr. Heffer and his* colleagues want a continuing redistribution of income to the poor.

But considering Britain's desperate economic problems, now exacerbated by a drop in the value of the pound, the real question is whether there will be any income left for redistribution if there is not a decided reversal in Britain's fortunes.

Government officials admit privately that Britain, in the throes of a wicked inflationary *recession, may still be sliding down next year* while the rest of the world is recovering from recession. Despite the well-publicized £6 limit on wage increases, recent annual rates of consumer inflation are still running around 15 per cent.

Any hopes for squeezing the inflation rate below double numbers by the end of the year, never a sure bet, are dimmed by the weakened *pound. A cheap rate for sterling may stimulate exports—provided that it does not touch off a* round of competitive devaluations. But a cheap rate for sterling means inflated costs for food and other imports—bad news for British consumers.

The pound at $1.92 and lower has already forced a devaluation of the French franc, shattered European unity, and threatens to make a shambles of the pledge at Rambouillet last November to maintain "orderly" changes in exchange rates. And the bitterness toward Britain in France is running strong.

The Bank of England, it appears, had sold pounds when the rate was $2.02 in a somewhat too clever effort to make sure the rate would not climb. A rise would have erased some of the competitive edge the pound had gained in its long, gentle slide from $2.40 a few years back.

But the bank apparently misassessed the psychological trauma associated with a drop below $2, which touched off worldwide selling, and forced the bank to reverse its field and start buying pounds.

At this point, something more than invocation of the spirit of Rambouillet will be needed to stabilize the relationships among European currencies. As for Britain's Socialist economy, it needs the kind of lift it can get only from an abrupt easing in the rate of inflation. And it cannot get that if leftists dominate government policy.

If Mr. Wilson's successor pays the price of *restoring the cuts in the budget in order to pre-* serve party unity, the prospects for raising Britain out of its long-term morass may vanish entirely.

Hoechst Also Suffers Drop in Earnings

BP Profit Slumps 43 Per Cent in Quarter

LONDON, March 18 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co. (BP) registered an indicated 1975 fourth-quarter net profit before extraordinary items of £27.6 million, down 43 per cent from £48.5 million in the like period a year earlier.

The result was viewed as disappointing and the company's shares dropped 17 pence to 581.

Fourth-quarter net sales and other income totaled £2.28 billion, up from £2.19 billion a year earlier.

Full year net income before extraordinary gains fell to £144.9 million from £475.8 million the previous year. This is equivalent to 0.3 pence a gallon on total *sales compared with 0.9 pence a* gallon for 1974.

Full year net income, including extraordinary gains, fell to £166.3 million from £487.4 million.

The extraordinary gains, which arose from asset disposals, totaled £21.3 million, up from £11.6 million.

Full-year net sales and other income declined to £7.96 billion from £7.98 billion.

BP recommended a final dividend of 11.14 pence a share, making a total for the year of 17.99 pence, up from 16.86 pence the previous year and the maximum permitted under British dividend restraint regulations.

Over the year, BP said, the cost of crude oil to the group increased by about $7.50 a ton, but due to changes in currency values the cost expressed in terms of sterling increased to more than £41 a ton by the end of 1975 from £33 at the beginning of the year.

With the industrial recession and consequent low demand for oil, BP said, it and the industry generally have faced substantial surpluses in shipping, refining and marketing capacity.

As a result, it said, margins on product sales have remained at the low level experienced in the latter part of 1974, which are "inadequate even to remunerate existing investment."

Hoechst Profit Drops

FRANKFURT, March 18 (AP-DJ).—The pre-tax profit of Hoechst AG declined 41.2 per cent to 559 million deutsche marks in 1975 from 951 million marks in 1974, the company said in a preliminary annual report today.

Sales of the worldwide Hoechst group rose 1.2 per cent to 20.44 billion marks from 20.20 billion marks. The company noted, however, that the increase was exclusively attributable to a number of new companies being added to the consolidated group. It said that on a true comparison basis, sales declined 2.9 per cent.

The company said that the demand for its products, which slowed substantially during the first three quarters of 1975, improved somewhat during the fourth quarter and this trend has continued through the first two months of this year.

Sony Net Rises

TOKYO, March 18 (AP-DJ).—Sony Corp. said today that consolidated net income for its first fiscal quarter ended Jan. 31 rose 18 per cent from a year earlier to $23.7 million.

The company said overseas sales increased 24 per cent in the fiscal first quarter, while domestic sales dropped 3 per cent.

Overseas sales, it added, accounted for 57 per cent of total sales, with the domestic side taking 43 per cent.

The company said it benefited from a general improvement in consumer electronic goods buying abroad—particularly in the United States.

Sony said television set sales increased 16 per cent, accounting for 39 per cent of total sales in the fiscal first quarter. Color television sets accounted for 37 per cent of total sales. Sales of the color sets rose 17 per cent from a year earlier during the quarter, Sony noted.

Tape recorder and radio sales decreased 2 per cent and accounted for 23 per cent of total sales.

Protectionism In U.S. May Be Mushrooming

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. International Trade Commission, in a report to President Ford last night, recommended trade adjustment assistance for U.S. processors and growers of mushrooms.

The ITC said that imports of canned mushrooms, mainly from Taiwan and South Korea, totaled about $40 million last year.

The import relief was *sought by U.S. growers and* processors, who urgend import quotas, rather than trade adjustment assistance, the ITC said.

However, the panel recommended assistance, which could include government loans for companies or communities and special unemployment benefits or job retraining allowances for displaced workers.

Pact Said Near On Grants of Export Credits

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP-DJ).—An export credit agreement between the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and Canada is nearing completion, with agreement possible early in April.

EEC sources said France, Britain, West Germany and Italy informed their partners of an accord they tentatively reached with the United States, Japan and Canada earlier this week in Paris.

According to these sources, the tentative accord was discussed by ambassadors of member states to the EEC Commission in Brussels yesterday with the aim of bringing this accord into a community framework.

The accord is aimed at preventing any competitive outbidding on government-financed export credits by establishing floor interest rates for various types of export financing.

The four EEC members had reached a broad consensus on the subject with the United States and Japan in Paris around Feb. 10 and deepened the consensus at another meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris earlier this week, sources said.

EEC Industrial Output Gains, New Orders Are Increasing

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production in the European Economic Community as a whole continued to recover in early 1976, the EEC Commission said in its latest graphs and notes on the economic situation, published today.

When the latest business surveys were carried out, favorable assessments of the production outlook for the months ahead outnumbered pessimistic opinions for the first time in almost two years, the Commission added.

The industrial upswing in the EEC, which began in a relatively small number of sectors and more especially in consumer goods, has now spread to almost the whole industry, the report said.

New orders are increasing quite appreciably in the intermediate goods and capital goods sectors even though export demand is expanding only moderately, the Commission report noted.

For several EEC countries the uptrend in the seasonally adjusted industrial production index slackened in December, the Commission report noted, but added that this apparent slowdown is primarily attributable to exceptional technical factors and the longer end-of-year holidays.

In France, it said, industrial production expanded at a distinctly faster pace in the closing months of 1975, to reach, as in West Germany and the Netherlands, its peak for the year at the end of December.

The labor market conditions had improved slightly since summer 1975, the report found, noting that in West Germany and the Netherlands the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed in January was below high points reached during the second half of 1975.

The labor situation in Denmark, Italy and Belgium tended to stabilize, with only Ireland and the United Kingdom showing rapid increases in unemployment, although there were signs of a slowdown in Ireland in January and in Britain in February.

The uptrend in consumer prices quickened in most EEC member states early this year, the report found. For the EEC as a whole, the January consumer price rise reached an annual rate of 12.5 per cent in January, up from a 10-per-cent annual rate in both November and December, though down from 16 per cent in January 1975.

Sharp increases in food prices were largely responsible for the higher January rate, the report said.

Unitary wage costs rose at an accelerated speed in almost all EEC countries last year, with West Germany the only one showing a decline, another Commission report said.

Unitary wage costs are wage costs per unit of gross value added at constant prices, the Commission noted.

In terms of national currencies, the rise was largest in Italy and the United Kingdom with respectively 34 and 33 per cent in 1975 compared with a rise of 21 per cent for each of the two countries in 1974.

In Ireland, the increase was 29 per cent last year, up from 14 per cent in 1974.

British Firm To Buy Part Of Singer Co.

Business Machines Unit Sale Agreed

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP-DJ).—Singer Co., of the United States, and International Computers Ltd., of the United Kingdom, said today they have reached agreement in principle for the British firm to acquire the international operations of Singer's business machines division.

Singer said International Computers will assume management responsibility for those operations on April 1 so that customer service and product supply will not be interrupted.

Singer said full integration is expected by the end of the year.

The agreement provides for continuing mutual cooperation and support between International Computers, TRW Inc., Singer and Cogar Corp., which will remain a subsidiary of Singer.

Last year, Singer said, the international operations of its business machines division recorded sales of $137 million and employed 3,400 people.

On March 11, Singer and TRW Inc. announced that they had reached an agreement in principle under which TRW will perform the maintenance and customer support functions of Singer's business machines division's North American marketing and service operations.

International Computers Ltd. is a subsidiary of International Computers (Holdings) Ltd.

On the London Stock Exchange International Computers (Holdings) shares closed today at 125 pence, down 1. Their 1975-76 high is 133 and their 1975-76 low is 29.

An International Computers' spokesman said the amount to be paid for the Singer operations has not been decided. It was understood that the international operations of Singer's business machines division is operating profitably.

Prices Slump Again on Wall St.

NEW YORK, March 18 (IHT).—Pressured by spillover profit-taking from late yesterday, prices moved downhill in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Some analysts said part of the weakness may have reflected normal caution ahead of the weekly banking figures, which often provide clues of future trends in interest rates and U.S. monetary policy.

However, other analysts suggested the market's setback was more the result of technical *factors rather than from any* special news development.

"The sluggish performance indicates the market does not yet have enough strength for the Dow Jones index to get back over 1,000" said one analyst.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 6.14 points to 979.85. It was down 3.62 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 930 to about 480, and volume totaled 20.33 million shares, compared with 26.19 million yesterday.

Sears, Roebuck, which reported *fourth-quarter per-share earnings* more than twice those of a year ago, picked up 3/8 at 73 3/8.

Atlantic Richfield rose 2 3/8 to 85 1/8. Anaconda, unchanged at 36, said it will not oppose the Atlantic Richfield tender offer to buy 6 million Anaconda shares at $27 a share.

MCA Inc., which split its stock and boosted the dividend, rose 1/2 to 69 7/8.

But Dow Chemical fell 2 1/8 to 104, with U.S. Steel down 1 1/8 to 81 1/2, and Du Pont 1 3/8 lower at 146 3/4. International Paper slipped 1 3/8 to 73.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.50 to 103.32.

Technical Tape rose 5/8 to 3 1/2 after reporting higher earnings. Dynaelectron rose 1/4 to six.

Chicago Board Options Exchange brokers described trading today as "inconclusive," and characterized by "non-volume-type random bounces."

At the close, 386 series were down, 125 up, and 115 unchanged. Turnover declined to 68,288 from the 80,133 posted Wednesday.

Most active at the close was the Polaroid/April/40, down 1/16 to 1 3/4 in a volume of 2,151. Number two was the IBM/April/260, down 5/8 to 6 5/8 in a volume of 1567.

The Citicorp class accounted for an unusually high proportion of turnover with the April/30 ranking third on the active list, gaining 5/8 to close at 4 3/8. Citicorp announced an increase in the quarterly dividend this week.

Other big gainers were the Atlantic Richfield/April/90, up 7/16 to 1 3/16, and the 3M/April/60, up 13/16 to 3 1/8.

One of the big losers was the Honeywell/May/50, down 1 3/8 to 3 1/2. The French Honeywell affiliate said it will participate in Magnetic Peripherals Inc.

In Chicago, grain futures advanced over a broad area on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans were up nearly 5 cents a bushel, while wheat prices rose 4 and corn 2 1/2. Distant oats rose 1 cent a bushel, but the nearby March was down 1/4. Soybean meal advanced $2.20 an ounce but soy oil prices were mixed.

U.S. Treasury Is 'Pushing' Congress to Act on Aid Fund

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP-DJ).—Treasury Secretary William Simon said yesterday he is *"pushing" for congressional ap-* proval of legislation that could clear the way for U.S. government loan guarantees to Italy and other industrial nations.

The bill authorizing U.S. participation in the $25-billion "safety net" lending facility of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has been stalled in congressional committee for several months.

Referring to his efforts to move the administration-backed bill, Mr. Simon said: "I've testified on it five times."

The House Banking Committee is waiting for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve the authorization first and Rep. Thomas Rees, D-Calif., a Banking Committee member, said, "That's like watching the grass grow."

A Senate source said he did not know when the Foreign Relations Committee might clear the bill, but added: "If the administration pushes hard enough, they'll get it."

While some members of Congress privately express doubt that there is any need for the OECD "safety net," U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky has said the prospects for congressional approval are "improving."

"There's an excellent chance it will be passed," he said.

During his recent visit to *Rome, Mr. Simon discussed the* OECD "safety net" fund as a potential source of assistance to the Italian government.

Similar discussions have been held with the Spanish government, Mr. Parsky said.

While conditions on access to the OECD fund for loans or guarantees may be more stringent than credits from the nine-nation European Economic Community or the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Parsky said, "I don't see the conditions as being totally out of reason for a country like Italy."

U.S. Treasury officials said that several OECD countries already have approved the proposed $25-billion arrangement.

Belgian Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP-DJ).—The number of persons registered as unemployed in Belgium declined to 225,516 on March 15, the lowest level in three months and down from 226,246 at the end of February and from 229,737 a month ago, the Labor Ministry announced today. The jobless rate stood at 8.5 per cent, down from 8.6 per cent at the end of February and from 8.7 per cent a month ago.

NYSE Backs Bill On Alien Banks

WASHINGTON, March 18 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange strongly supports a bill which would make foreign banks operating in the United States subject to the same regulations as American banks, NYSE chairman James Needham told the House Banking Committee yesterday.

Foreign banks in the United States are now subject only to the laws of the individual states where they operate.

Mr. Needham said this sometimes gives them a competitive advantage over domestic banks.

The committee is holding hearings on the Bank Reform Act, which includes the provision on foreign banks operating in the United States.

Mobil Ends Bid For Marcor Inc.

NEW YORK, March 18 (Reuters).—Mobil Oil Corp. today withdrew its merger proposal with Marcor Inc. after Marcor's board, at a special meeting, rejected the proposal.

Mobil said that no further negotiations are pending.

Mobil had proposed that for each share of Marcor common stock, Marcor shareholders would receive 0.19 of a share of Mobil common stock and $25 principal amount of 8.5-per-cent sinking fund debentures.

Marcor did not elaborate on the board's decision, but said the value of the Mobil offer was $35 for each Marcor common share.

Marcor stock yesterday closed at $32 a share.

Company Report

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

AT & T

Three Months	1975	1976
Revenue	7,878.2	6,698.9
Profits	831.2	689.2
Per Share	1.33	1.12

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$50 million BOND LOAN 1975-1981 AT FLOATING RATE

The rate of interest applicable for the six-month period beginning March 18, 1976, and set by the reference agent is 7 1/2% annually.

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U.S. $20,000,000 8% Guaranteed Bonds 1988

Holders of the above Bonds are advised that copies of the Company's Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1975, may be obtained from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,
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London, EC2P 2NB.

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Paris: 20, place Vendôme
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CSR

A growing company at the forefront of Australian industry

CSR Limited, formerly The Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, is the second largest Australian owned listed company. Beginning in 1855 as a sugar refiner, CSR is now a diversified industrial group operating in sugar milling, refining and marketing, building and construction materials, mining and industrial chemicals.

Today CSR is continuing its growth. Evidence of CSR's growth policy is seen in the following programmes:

Sugar
Raw sugar milling capacity is being increased so that larger sugar cane crops can be crushed in shorter seasons. This will involve expenditures of more than $A110 million (US $138.6 million*) over five years.

Work has also begun on a $A40 million (US $50.4 million*) programme to increase production capacities and upgrade working environments at our five Australian sugar refineries.

Mining
The Mt. Newman iron ore venture in which Pilbara Iron Ltd. (68% CSR) has a 30% interest, is completing its expansion to increase its annual capacity from 35 million tonnes to 40 million tonnes a year.

Buchanan Borehole Collieries Pty. Ltd. (92.65% CSR) will be increasing its facilities to enable coal production to double to 2 million tonnes a year by 1977.

Growth—A key element in CSR's continuing success.

CSR 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia 2000

(formerly The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Limited)

*Exchange rate: 3/3/76 $A1—US $1.26

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 18

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	21	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
13½	9	Oneida .76	6	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	7	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
15⅞	10⅛	Orange .18b	13	199	15⅛	14¾	15	
40	36¼	OtisElv 2.20	8	15	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
34⅜	25⅝	OutMar 1.20	16	17	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
19	12⅞	OutletCo .75	6	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
24⅜	19	OvernitT .80	11	16	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
15¾	10⅛	OverSh .20b	4	48	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
57	42	OwenCn .88	19	66	54⅛	54	54	— ¼
61⅜	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	10	208	59¾	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
96	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		3	92½	92	92½	+ 1
24¼	16⅛	Oxfrdind .68	7	5	24	24	24	— ¼
		P - Q						
14¼	12¾	PacAS 1.20a		16	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅞	PacGas 1.88	8	348	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	16¼	PacLtg 1.68	8	304	17½	17¼	17⅜	
30⅞	26⅜	PacLumbr 1	16	37	29⅞	29½	29½	— ¼
32⅜	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	11	36	29⅞	28⅞	29	
21¾	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	172	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
16¾	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	25	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	78½	78½	78½	— ½
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30e	6	48	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	12⅛	PaiW pf1.30		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8½	4¾	PalmBc .25	6	68	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	5⅞	Pamida .10e	11	22	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		1018	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
35⅜	29⅞	PanEP 2.10	7	176	35⅜	35	35	+ ¼
14⅞	8	Paprcft .66b	8	17	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	20	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
36½	32	Parg pf2.64		1	34	34	34	
23⅜	17⅛	Parker Drill	5	42	19¾	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	21¾	ParHan 1.12	10	37	30⅝	30⅜	30½	— ½
16¼	11¾	ParkPen .40	8	6	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
48¼	20⅝	Pasco 27c	9	17	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅜	16½	Payls nw .40	9	7	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
19⅞	14⅞	PeabGa .12e	12	33	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Penn Cent		448	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4⅜	PenDix .24b	13	55	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
59⅜	49½	Penney 1.16	19	222	58⅝	58	58⅜	— ½
60	48¼	PaCo pf4.62		1	63	63	63	+ 3
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	247	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z100	121½	121½	121½	+ ¼
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z20	88	87¾	88	+ 1
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	11	71	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
56¼	42	Penwl pf2.50		4	53	52½	52½	
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.20	9	368	29	28⅛	28½	— ½
85⅜	76	Pennz pfB 8		1	85	85	85	— ⅜
7⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
38½	34¾	PeopleGas 3	7	77	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
76½	69⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	16	144	72¾	71¾	72¼	+ ⅛
27	20½	PerkElm .30	21	68	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ¼
28	24⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	7	14	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
80	67⅞	PetrieSt 1.60	19	32	77	77	77	— ¼
26	20	Petrolan .60	8	112	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅝
23⅞	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		16	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
31	26	Pfizer .84	13	436	28	27¼	27⅝	— ¼
45⅛	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	20	83	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	+ ¼
17⅛	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	312	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
96½	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z110	95½	95	95½	+ 1½
88⅞	78	PhilE pf8.75		z120	85	85	85	
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	50¼	PhilMorr 1	14	520	52⅞	51¾	52⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Philips Ind		103	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
11⅛	6½	Philipind pf		14	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	49½	PhilliPet 1.60	11	447	51½	50⅞	51⅜	— ¼
10⅜	7⅜	PhillVnH .40	26	24	9½	9⅜	9½	
23⅜	14¼	Pickwik .24e	10	22	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
17¾	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	12	15⅝	15½	15½	
8⅛	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		73	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	35½	Pillsbury 1	13	78	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅞
36⅞	27⅜	Pioner 1.20b	10	26	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	358	15⅞	15½	15¾	
23⅜	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	7	303	36⅞	36	36¾	+ ⅜
29⅞	20¾	PizzaHt .03e	14	71	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	— ½
4¾	3	Plan Resrch	9	26	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	69	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	12⅞	Plessey .86e	7	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
6⅝	5¾	PNB MR .40	21	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
42⅛	31¼	Polaroid .32	21	471	39⅞	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅛
14	9¾	Ponderosa	47	132	11½	11⅛	11¼	
24⅛	17½	PopeTal .70	17	4	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
30½	15⅝	Portec 1b	7	63	27¾	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
68	66	Portr pf5.50		z20	67	67	67	
19¾	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	8	147	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z130	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
57½	52⅝	PotEl pf5.46		z40	55	55	55	
49	43	PotEl pf4.50		z30	46½	46½	46½	
37¼	33	PotEl pf2.44			34	34	34	— ⅛
50	35	PPG In 1.80	11	87	46	45½	45½	— ⅜
15	10⅞	Premier .40	10	28	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
18½	15	Premr pf.90		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
96⅜	81⅞	ProctGam 2	20	307	84½	83½	84½	+ 1⅛
12¾	6⅝	ProdRsh .40	21	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	27	Proler 1.40	4	33	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		26	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17¾	15¾	PSvCol 1.30	7	68	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
20¼	17⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	151	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z30	99½	99½	99½	
88	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z80	84½	84	84	— 1
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z200	83½	83½	83½	+ 2½
80	68¾	PSEG pf7.40		z250	77	75½	75½	+ ⅜
45	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z60	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		6	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
43⅜	38	P SvInd 2.72	11	38	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅜
13½	12	PSInd pf1.08		z170	13¼	13¼	13¼	
13¼	11⅜	PSInd pf1.04		z30	12¼	12¼	12¼	
29¼	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z620	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
20⅝	8⅞	PSvNM 1.36	8	112	19⅞	19	19⅞	
6	4⅜	Pubickr Ind	17	46	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Int		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
30½	25⅜	PugSPL 2.36	7	62	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
36¼	27½	Pullmn 1.20	10	386	36¼	35⅜	36⅛	+ ½
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	29	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
23	19	Purex pf1.35		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅞
6⅝	3½	Purlm Fash	31	61	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	32⅜	Purolr 1.04	14	16	45	45	45	
28⅜	23¼	QuakOat .84	12	x194	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
20¾	16¼	QuakStO .78	12	40	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	Questor .01r	29	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
		R						
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	253	48⅝	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Ramada Inn	141	202	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40		5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅛	Rapid Am		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅜	27	Rybest 1.50	5	7	32⅜	32	32	— ⅜
19⅞	15¼	Raymint .56	6	14	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
58⅞	44⅝	Raytheon 1	10	32	48⅝	48	48⅛	— ⅛
29	18⅞	RCA 1	20	862	28¼	27⅝	28	— ¼
68¼	52	RCA cvpf 4		8	68¼	67¾	68	
2⅞	1½	viReads Co		6	2	1⅞	2	
19½	16⅝	ReadBat .40	4	126	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Redman Ind		915	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
30	22	Reeves 1.80	7	13	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	11⅜	ReichCh .66	7	142	16⅝	16	16¼	— ⅜
10		Reliab St .64	8	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
28	18	RelianEl 1	10	461	27	26½	26½	— ½
76	51⅛	Relian pf3		1	74	74	74	— 2
13¾	6	Relian Grp		40	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
17	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		38	15	14⅞	14⅞	
22¼	12	RelGrp pfB		6	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Republic Cp	10	44	8⅝	7¾	8	+ ¼
40⅜	27⅜	RepStl 1.60	8	161	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅜
10¼	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	175	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
49	33⅜	RevcoDS .40	23	135	46	45¼	45⅛	— ½
11½	7	Rever Copp		75	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
79¾	69⅝	Revlon 1.60	17	40	74¼	74	74¼	
6½	3⅞	Rexham .20	8	36	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
30½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	7	32	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
68¼	61¾	Reynln 3.08	9	189	63⅞	63⅜	63½	— ⅛
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		5	79¾	79	79¾	+ ¾
15¾	8¼	ReySec .40a	9	25	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
12⅛	9⅝	Richardsn 1	59	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
26¼	22⅛	RichMer .64	12	25	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
14⅞	10½	Richmnd .80	13	119	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
32	19½	RiegelT 1.50	7	6	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	18	34	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
13½	9½	RioGr pf.80		53	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Rite Aid .16	19	135	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	
28⅞	19⅛	RivianF .96	13	46	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
20¼	13⅞	Robshaw .70	25	44	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	2	Robrtsn 1.50	5	33	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
12⅝	10⅜	Robins .28a	9	197	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	15½	RochG 1.28b	7	20	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
15½	12¼	RochTel .80	10	43	14	13¾	13¾	
18½	10⅞	Rockowr .64	6	34	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
26	20⅝	Rkint pf1.35		21	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
76¾	8	RohmH 1.28	37	24	66⅝	66	66	— ½
27⅞	20¼	Rollins .30	16	16	24½	24⅛	24½	
6	4	Ronson Cp	53	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
28	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
25	19¼	RorerA .94	11	310	21	20	20⅛	— ⅝
28¼	23	Rosario .40b	14	107	28⅜	28⅛	28½	+ ½
29½	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	15	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
23⅜	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	14	39	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅜
46⅛	41⅝	RoyID 3.25e	5	141	45	44⅝	45	
8⅛	4¾	Roylind .10e	8	29	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16	83	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	24⅜	Rubbrm .40	20	13	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	30	56	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
12⅝	9	Ryder Sys	10	578	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
		S						
41¼	35	SabineR .60	10	10	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	
5⅛	2¾	Safegrd Ind	11	270	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
48⅝	43	SafewySt 2	8	157	46⅛	45¼	45⅝	— ¼
15	8	SagaCp .07e	10	48	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
45¾	33⅜	StJoMin 1.20	10	72	41⅝	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
12⅞	11	StJoLtP 1.12	7	18	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
33½	23⅜	StLSaF 2.30	16	8	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		16	11¼	11¼	11¼	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	12	600	46⅝	45½	46	— ½
9⅝	6⅝	Salant .24b	8	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅞	SanDGs 1.20	14	115	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	6¼	Sandrs Asso	17	65	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	7	11	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
39¼	30¾	SFeInd 1.80	9	139	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	
10⅞	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		34	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
26	20	SanFeInt .38	8	124	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅝
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
4½	3¼	Saul REst		58	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
9¾	8	SavEIP .50e	5	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅛	10⅜	SavnEA 1.34		1	14	14	14	+ ¼
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Sav A Stop	66	73	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	SavOnDr .20	12	41	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	SavinB Mch		115	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	— ¼
3⅜		SCA Svc		71	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
5⅜	3	Schaefer Cp		26	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
56½	47½	ScheraPl .88	21	244	53¾	53	53¾	+ ½
24	19½	SchlitzBr .68	19	59	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
83	[illegible]	Schlumb .80	18	307	72¾	71⅞	72	— ¾
18⅜	11½	SCM Cp .70	7	53	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	SCOA In .70	9	22	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
7¼	5⅝	ScotLad .36	6	34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.08	12	130	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	ScottFor .74	6	44	15⅝	15½	15½	
23⅝	14¼	ScottPap .48	12	1359	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Scottys .10	21	28	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17¼	11¾	ScovilMfg 1		72	17¾	17⅝	17½	
43	29½	Scovil pf2.50		5	43	43	43	+ ¼
6⅞	4¾	ScudDuoVt	10	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	8⅛	Scudd pf.83e		34	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
20¼	14¼	Sea Cont .30	5	136	19½	18⅞	19½	+ 1
27⅜	20½	SeabCL 1.40	8	134	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	SeabWA .22t	8	54	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Seagrave	6	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
17½	13¼	SearleG .52	9	629	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
75⅞	63½	Sears 1.60a	29	639	74½	72⅞	74⅛	+ ⅞
4⅛	2⅝	Seatrain Lin		43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
27¾	22	Sedcolnc .16	6	57	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	SvcCpInt .12	4	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
16	11⅛	Servomt .66	9	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
17¾	12⅛	Shapell .10	10	102	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
52¾	47⅞	ShellOil 2.60	7	164	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ⅜
32⅜	30⅝	ShellT 1.12e	7	6	31	31	31	
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	65	12⅝	12¼	12½	
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	16	28	39⅞	39	39⅛	— ⅜
70	58½	Shr W pf4.40		z960	66½	66	66	— 1½
11¼	9⅝	SierrPac .92	9	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18	15⅝	Signal .90b	9	45	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
40½	34	Signal pf2.20		4	37½	37½	37½	— ½
17⅛	15	Signal pf1		1	16	16	16	— ⅜
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	16	9	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	
7⅞	5	SimPrec .14	9	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
23¼	19¼	Simm .88a	16	11	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
23½	18⅛	SimPat .40b	23	199	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	
20	8¼	Singer .30g		210	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
37⅜	24½	Singr pf3.50		21	35¼	34¾	35	+ ¼
28	24⅜	Skaggs .50	14	44	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
12¾	7⅜	Skil Corp	38	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
21½	16⅝	Skyline .24	72	163	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅞	SmithAO .60		252	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
38⅛	28⅜	SmithInt .36	6	74	32⅛	31⅛	31⅜	— ¾
69½	58½	Smithkline 2	15	62	65⅝	64⅜	65½	+ ⅞
16⅞	1	SolaBas .70	8	18	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int	2	23	4⅝	4½	4½	
18	8⅛	Sony Corp	39	2856	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
32½	27⅞	SooLin 2.35e	7	8	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
11⅝	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	21	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
18	15⅛	SCarEG1.52	8	65	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
30	25	SCEG pf2.50		2	28	28	28	— ½
16⅛	14¾	SoJerin 1.56	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13¼	10¼	Soudwn .30r	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24¼	22½	Sdwn pf1.80		1	23	23	23	— ⅛
14⅝	10	SoestBk .40b	9	49	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
20⅝	19⅝	SoCalE 1.46	6	135	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	6	387	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
37¼	31¾	SoInGE 2.40	8	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
55⅝	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	7	22	51⅞	50⅝	50⅞	— ⅞
38⅝	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	10	9	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	401	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
62¼	50⅝	Sou Ry 2.12	11	95	59¼	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅜
61½	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		7	59⅞	59½	59½	
6	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	9	33½	33	33	— ⅛
26⅝	21½	Southld .40b	12	278	22⅞	22¼	22½	
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	206	49	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
25⅝	16½	SwtFI pf1.50		12	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11½	SwstPSv .98	18	29	12⅝	12½	12¼	
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	10	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35	31	Sperry H pf 3		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
48½	38⅞	SperryR .76	11	223	46½	45⅛	46¼	— ⅝
13⅞	6⅝	Sprague El		76	12⅛	12	12	
14¼	10¼	Spring M .75	17	26	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
29	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	19	834	28⅝	28	28½	+ ¼
38⅞	30¾	Squibb .90	15	260	33⅝	32⅝	32¾	— ⅛
54⅝	43	StaleyMfg 2	6	39	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	24⅜	StaleyMf wi		2	27	27	27	
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		7	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
40⅝	33¼	StBrand 1.14	15	396	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	— ¼
49⅝	37¼	StBPaint .32	26	155	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝	— 1
34	29⅝	StdOilCal 2	7	661	30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅛
47	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	8	568	45	43⅝	45	+ 1½
79⅞	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	44	68¼	67	69	+ 1⅜
52	48	SO Oh pf3.75		z70	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	26	14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	53	27	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
16	9¼	Standex .60	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27½	21	StanWk 1.04	12	10	26¼	26½	26½	— ½
9⅛	6⅝	Stapray .60		2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	16⅜	Starrett 1	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	StaMut Inv		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12	10⅜	StaMS 1.10e		17	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	10	102	102¼	101¼	101¼	— 2
31	16⅞	SterDrug .70	14	673	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	28	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
16	12⅞	Sterndnt .40	8	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	18⅝	StevensJ .80	11	98	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
30½	23⅝	StewWa 1.96	9	6	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ½
25⅝	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	147	24⅝	23½	24⅝	
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z100	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
62⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	7	58½	57¾	57¾	— ¾
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
25	21	StopShp 1.10	6	15	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
13½	9	Storge Tech	6	44	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
22¾	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	8	281	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
14	10¼	StridRite .30	8	100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
49½	39⅞	StuWor 1.32	9	44	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
36	30½	StW pfA1.40		13	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅜	Suave Shoe	9	38	5¼	5	5⅛	
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	15	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
9	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19½	11¼	Sun Chm .40	4	7	17¼	17½	17½	— ¼
31⅛	26⅞	SunOil 1.12r	7	23	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	31¼	Sun O pf2.25		82	32¼	31⅝	32	
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	19	91	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	17	Sundstrd .80	8	208	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	9¾	SunshMg .36	16	37	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
29½	24⅜	SupVal 1.10	8	29	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
203	159½	SuprOil 1.80	10	28	163	161½	161½	
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .20	22	66	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
40¼	19	Superscpe	10	590	26⅛	24⅛	25¼	+ ⅜
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅜	10⅝	Swank .60a	8	65	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
22¾	16¼	Sybron .84	10	29	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	5⅝	Systron Dnn	11	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		T						
28⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .30	10	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅞	Talcott Nat		8	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Talley .60	7	28	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		19	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
19	16	TampEl 1.04	9	111	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	15	358	42⅝	42	42⅛	— ⅜
21⅝	13½	Tandycrft	10	186	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	5⅞	Tappan .20		47	10½	10	10½	— ⅛
46⅞	18	Technicare	25	75	38⅞	36⅝	38⅝	+ 1¼
7	5	Technicolr	9	19	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Technicon	14	92	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
60½	44⅞	Tektronx .24	19	216	59¾	59¼	59⅜	— ⅜
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	10	81	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
53¼	22⅛	Teledyn .22t	8	257	49¼	48⅛	49	+ ½
85¼	62	Teledyn pf 6		8	83	81½	83	+ 1
11¼	5⅜	Teleprmpt		351	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4⅛	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	103	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	500	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅛
140¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ 1⅜
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	59	15⅜	15⅛	15½	
31⅜	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		51	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
27	23⅞	Texaco 2	8	1870	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	28	37½	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
34⅞	28⅝	TexETr 1.70	7	193	32⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	27¾	TxET pf2.87		11	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	54	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	
35⅜	28	Texsalf 1.20	10	86	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	11⅞	TexasInd 1b	11	30	14⅝	14	14½	+ ½
124	93⅛	TexInst 1	44	290	119¼	117⅞	119¼	+ ¼
8¼	5⅛	Texas Intl	6	62	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
18⅜	13⅛	TexOGs .01b	8	67	15⅝	15¼	15½	
22¼	17⅜	TexUtil 1.32	9	790	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅞	Texfi Ind		132	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
28½	20⅛	Textron 1.10	11	63	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
33⅜	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	33⅜	33½	33⅛	+ ⅜
26	19½	Textr pf1.40		23	25¼	25	25	
19⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	6	40	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
42½	33	ThomBet .76	24	13	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ½
13⅛	7⅝	ThomIn .40b	19	33	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ½
13⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .50	10	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	14	47	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	12½	TI Corp 1	19	134	13⅝	12¾	13¼	— ⅜
34⅛	28⅛	TidwatM .70	6	7	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	Tigerint .40	11	467	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
69¼	52½	TimeInc 2	14	68	63¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅝
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	14	25	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
53½	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	170	53¼	52½	52⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	10½	Tish Rlty		7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
14	7⅜	Todd Shipyd		32	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	58	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	8	57	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	22	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
27⅞	19½	TraneCo .96	9	40	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	— ½
35⅜	25¼	TranUn 1.60	18	559	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
14⅝	7½	Trans W Air		561	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
16½	11⅝	TWA pf 2		21	15	15	15	
12⅛	8¼	Tiansam .62	10	555	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	21⅛	Traninc 1.92		18	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
11⅞	8½	Transco .80	5	50	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10	8	Transcn .45	11	35	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	TranOhF .20	6	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	62	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	25	Travirs 1.08	15	507	34	32⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
40	32¼	Travelr pf 2		5	39⅝	39¼	39⅛	— ⅜
11⅜	6⅛	TRE Corp		129	10	9⅞	10	
21⅜	18½	TriCon 1.52e		43	20⅜	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10⅞	TrianInd .80	9	16	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
12½	6½	Trianc Pac		5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
35¼	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	6	29	35⅞	34⅞	35	+ ½
30⅛	25	Tropican .20	19	65	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	TRW In 1.20	12	148	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
71⅜	58	TRW pf4.50		28	70½	69½	69½	
83	63⅝	TRW pf4.40		2	77½	77½	77½	— ½
13½	12	TucsonG .96	7	77	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15	10⅛	TwenCen .50	5	120	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
17⅜	11½	TycoLb .20e	12	32	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅛
36⅝	20⅞	TylerCp .80	6	46	35⅝	34⅞	35	
		U						
29⅞	22	UAL Inc .68		1000	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	20⅝	UARCO 1.20	6	3	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
16⅜	13½	UGI Cp 1.10	7	5	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
14⅛	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	10	13	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¼	7⅝	Unarco .50	6	16	10½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
10½	8½	UnBancp .84	9	91	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
100⅜	70½	U Camp 2.40	16	884	92	92	92	— 1⅜
76½	60⅜	UnCarb 2.50	12	931	74⅝	73	73⅜	— 1⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Un Commrc		20	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Union Corp	27	86	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	12½	Un Elec 1.28	8	106	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
66	61	UnEl pf6.40		240	65¼	65¼	65¼	
43	40	UnEl pf 4		z10	42¼	42¼	42¼	
28⅜	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
6	5	Un Fidelity	8	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
47¼	40⅛	UnOCal 1.98	6	326	43¼	42¾	42⅞	+ ¼
62	52½	UOCe pf2.50		5	55½	55	55½	+ ⅜
80½	76	UPacCp 2.80	18	126	80⅛	79½	80⅛	+ 1⅛
14	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		28	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Uniona Inc		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	11	218	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
82¾	71	Uniryal pf 8		z50	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Unit Brands	11	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9	7⅛	UnitCp .72a		26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	
8⅜	5¼	U FinCal .20	6	157	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
19½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	84	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	103	52	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25½	22⅜	U Illum 2.32	6	14	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	UnitInd .50	6	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	9	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	7	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	UniWM .80		68	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
82⅞	15⅜	Un Nuclr	24	898	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	— ⅜
2½	1⅜	UnitPk Min		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	10⅜	UnitRefg .48	4	5	11½	11½	11½	
40⅜	32½	USFidG 2.48	16	96	37	36½	37	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	16¼	USGyps 1.60	14	207	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
27	22½	USGy pf1.80		11	26½	25½	26½	+ ½
8⅛	5⅛	US Hom .16	26	342	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅝	US Ind .20	33	320	6⅞	6	6⅞	
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .28	7	89	11⅜	10⅞	11	
3⅜	2	US Rlty Inv		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	19¼	US Shoe 1.05	10	106	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	317	82¼	81½	81⅞	— ⅜
21¾	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	17	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
60	46⅝	UnTech 2.30	7	191	58¼	56⅝	57	— 1
139	113½	UnTech pf 8		22	136½	135	135	— 1
17	14⅛	UniTel 1.12	9	235	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅝	1¼	UniTel wt		31	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Unitrod .05a	12	59	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	13¼	Univar Cp	8	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
24½	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	6	13	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	10	UOP		41	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
48½	39⅛	Upjohn .96	18	341	40	39½	40	— ⅛
15¼	11⅜	USLIFE .32	6	54	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅝	UslifeF .96a	11	17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	24⅛	USM stpl.20	9	10	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	27⅜	USM pf2.10		6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
29½	23	USM pf1.50		2100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
56	46⅛	UtahInt 1a	12	297	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
31	27⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	27	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf2.60		6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
29⅞	19⅛	UV Ind 1b	5	50	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
35	24	UV In pf1.26		2	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
		V						
18½	13⅞	Vallyind .80	4	45	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
17½	12	Varian .20	14	25	15⅝	15¼	15½	
21¼	15⅝	Veeder .80	22	12	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
7	4⅛	Venice .20	306	8	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
14¼	12¼	VestSe 1.31e		11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
31	20⅜	Vetco Offsh	7	120	22¼	22	22½	
28⅜	23⅞	VF Cp 1.10	9	24	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	Viacom Int	12	67	10½	10⅛	10⅜	
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	245	13½	13⅜	13⅝	
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z50	89	88	88	
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z60	75	75	75	
56½	47	VaEP pf5		z20	52	52	52	
30⅝	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		20	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	21	30	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .68	7	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
		W						
48	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z10	44	44	44	
25⅛	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	8	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
54	39½	Wach pf2.20		7	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	
5⅛	2⅞	Wach Rlty		18	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
15¼	12½	Walgreen 1	11	51	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅞	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40e	11	3	32⅛	32⅛	32½	
24⅞	18⅛	WallBus .60	10	39	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
18⅛	11½	WalMu .80a	8	55	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	18	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅞	10¼	WangL .10	19	29	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	WardFd .47r	17	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
12½	8⅝	Warnaco .30		30	11	10⅝	11	
10	6½	WarnerCo .50	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅞	17½	WrnCom .60	42	124	23	22⅝	23	
82⅛	63½	WrnC pf4.25		3	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
47⅞	35	WrnC pf1.25		2	45½	45⅛	45½	
38½	30⅝	WarnerL .92	16	323	33	33	33⅛	
29	16⅝	Warn S 1.20	17	24	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.98	10	6	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	
15	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	44	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
17½	12⅜	WashSh 1	11	2	17⅛	17	17	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.36	9	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9⅝	6⅞	Waste Mgnt	9	40	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	19	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7	4	Wean Unit	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅜	13⅝	Wea pf2.62k		1	17	17	17	
9	5½	Weathrd .40	11	14	8	7⅝	8	
7	3⅝	Webb Del E	21	313	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅜	6⅛	WellMcL .60	42	40	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
22⅞	19⅛	WeisMkt .22	8	6	21½	21½	21½	
20⅛	15⅝	WellFgo .96	7	66	20	19⅞	20	
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM 1.13e		13	6⅝	6¼	6¾	
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
56	47¼	WPP pf4.50		z60	52½	52½	52¼	
41	35	WstPtPep 2	9	13	38½	38¼	38¼	
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40e	31	161	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
22¼	17⅜	WnBnc 1.40	7	64	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
15½	11⅜	WnNoA .20r	4	43	12¼	12	12	
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	10	24	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
18⅛	12⅜	WnPbul .60b	6	22	17¼	17	17	
19⅞	15⅜	WUnion 1.40	8	186	17⅜	17	17⅛	
18⅜	13	WestgEl .97	9	1033	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	112	44⅛	43½	43½	
24⅝	16⅝	Waybrg 1.28	8	4	23	23	23	
45⅜	37	Weyerhr .80	29	466	45¼	44⅝	45	
65	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		41	62½	61½	62	
22⅝	18⅝	WheelFr .60	11	77	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit 5H		11	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z1840	56¼	56	56	
48⅝	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z10	48	48	48	
34⅝	24⅝	Whirlpol .80	19	174	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	WhitCon .90	6	73	24	23⅝	23⅝	
38⅝	35	WhiCo pfA 3		1	37⅝	37½	37½	
36½	34⅝	WhitC pfC 3		1	36	36	36	
9⅝	6⅛	White Mot		75	8	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅞	3	Whittaker	41	744	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅜	9⅛	Wickes .50r		112	12	12	12	
6⅝	4	WiebdlSt .28	12	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29	24⅝	WillmsCos 1	5	238	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	
7½	5⅜	WilshrO .10e	10	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	
41⅜	38⅛	WinnDx 1.44	15	144	41⅛	40½	41¼	
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		443	8⅝	8¼	8½	
30	25	WiscEl 1.92	10	327	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
90	84⅝	WisE pf7.75		z100	88	88	88	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	32	17⅝	17½	17½	
28⅛	25⅝	wisG pf2.55		1	26⅛	26½	26½	
18½	16	WiscPS 1.38	8	9	16½	16½	16½	
29	20½	Witco 1.20	11	240	28⅛	27⅞	28	
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .07e	13	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	13	Wometco .60	8	33	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .05e	3	19	7⅝	7½	7½	
19½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	6	22	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
25⅛	21⅛	Wolwth 1.20	9	150	24⅛	23⅞	24	
38	32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		16	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
6⅝	4	World Afrw	8	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
71⅞	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	6	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		33	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
		X - Y - Z						
68⅜	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	20	822	62⅝	61	61½	
11⅜	7½	Xtra Inc	83	41	10	9⅞	10	
10⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		62	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅜	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	21	ZaleCorp .80	9	157	22	21¾	22	
14⅝	11⅜	Zapata .30b	3	90	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅝	3⅞	Zayre Corp	838	789	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	
40⅛	23⅜	ZenithRad 1	28	171	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnind .40	12	40	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$40,000,000

City of Oslo

(Kingdom of Norway)

9% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds, due March 1, 1988

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Kredietbank S. A. Luxembourgeoise — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Den norske Creditbank

AFIN S.p.A. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N. V. — Andresens Bank A.S — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Bank of America International

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV

Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg

Banque Rothschild — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Bergen Bank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited — Gunnar Bøhn & Co. A/S

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Cazenove & Co. — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — County Bank Limited

Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Den Danske Landmandsbank Aktieselskab

Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers — Deutsche Girozentrale -Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited

Fellesbanken A/S — Finacor — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Hambros Bank Limited

R. Henriques jr. Bank Aktieselskab — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie. — Lazard Frères & Co.

London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Morgan Stanley International — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V. — Nordic Bank Limited

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — PKbanken — Postipankki — Privatbanken Aktieselskab

Rothschild Bank AG — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers — Scandinavian Bank Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Ltd.

Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Union Bank of Finland Ltd. — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

March 18, 1976

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 18, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3300	Abby Glen	330	320	330	+ 5
21360	Abitibi	$13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ¼
2100	Acklands	$14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
7400	Agnico E	$5⅝	485	495	—17
500	Agra Ind	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
2333	Alta Gas A	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
2305	Alta Nat.	$24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
25	Algo Cent	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
1600	Alminex	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
20	Argus C pr	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
5900	Atco A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4360	BP Can.	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4225	Bank N S	$38⅞	38½	38⅞	
4247	Bell Canad	$45⅛	45	45	
450	Beth Cop A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
600	Block Bros	385	380	385	+ 5
1150	Bovis Cor	91	91	91	— 2
300	Bralor Res	242	241	241	— 1
1675	Bramalea	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
2178	Brameda	187	186	187	+ 1
5000	Brenda M	$7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
2100	Bridger	440	430	440	+10
2250	BC Forest	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
2280	BC Phone	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
182700	Brunswk	490	475	490	+15
115	Budd Auto	$6	6	6	
200	Burns Fds	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
890	Cad Frv	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1371	Cal Pow A	$28⅛	28	28	— ¼
2950	Camflo	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
700	Campau A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2400	C Nor West	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1175	C Pakrs C	$23⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ¼
75	Can Perm	$16½	16½	16½	— ¼
1025	C Cablesy	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
1950	Cdn Cel	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
6935	Cl Bk Com	$26	26	26	
449	Cdn Tire A	$49	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
5060	C Utilties	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
700	Cassiar	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
14952	Celanese	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
800	Chieftan D	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
10	CHUM	$8	8	8	+ ¼
2383	Coch Will	36½	36½	36½	—1½
220	C Holiday 1	325	325	325	— 5
150	Con Bldg	240	240	240	— 5
2000	Con Distrb	390	380	390	+ 5
5061	Cons Gas	$12	11¾	11⅞	
644	Conwest	380	380	380	
1200	Craigmt	$6	5⅞	6	
200	Crush Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
200	Cyprus	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1208	Denison	$61	59½	59⅛	—1½
800	Dicknsn	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
16725	Dofasco A	$28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
1515	Dom Store	$16⅝	16½	16½	
95	Du Pont	$20	19⅞	20	
300	Dylex L A	$7½	7¼	7½	
1607	East Mal	238	228	228	— 2
500	Electro A	435	435	435	
100	Emco	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
5800	Falcon C	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3705	Falcon	$41	39⅞	41	+1⅛
1300	Fed Ind A	$6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
2500	Francena	$7	7	7	— ¼
100	Fraser A	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
46450	Gnt Masct	182	165	178	+ 8
1700	Gibraltar	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
750	Granduc	182	180	180	— 7
400	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
336	GL Paper	$27⅜	27¾	27⅜	
415	Gt W Life	$59	59	59	— ½
107	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	
1444	Guar Trst	$7⅛	7	7	
1000	Hambro C	265	255	255	—15
1682	Hawker S	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
4744	Hayes D A	$8	7⅜	7⅝	
3174	H Bay Co	$19¼	19	19	— ⅛
360	Hur Erl A	$22½	22½	22½	
1390	IAC	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
271	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
112	Inf Mogul	275	275	275	
4905	Intpr Pipe	135	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
410	Inv Grp A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
1125	Jannock	$6	5⅞	6	
6035	Kaiser Re	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
7700	Kaps Tran	208	205	208	+ 3
2480	Kerr A A	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
2450	Koffler A	455	435	435	—20
2470	Labatt A	$17¼	17	17	— ⅛
16	Lab Min	$31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
2224	LOnt Cem	420	410	410	
2400	LL Lac	160	155	155	
190	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
400	Lob Co B	$5	5	5	
500	Loeb M	300	300	300	
40	Mclan H A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
8558	MB Ltd	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
1300	Madsen	50	50	50	
1600	Matgmi A	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
100	Met Stor A	185	15	15	
2205	Moore	$46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅜
1169	Murphy	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25	Nabrs Dlg	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1⅛
7231	Noranda A	$35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
3371	Norcen	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
3750	Nowsco W	$13¼	13	13	— ¼
730	OSF Ind	370	370	370	
1400	Orchan A	269	265	265	— 2
3165	Oshawa A	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
10125	Parnour A	445	420	420	—20
2620	PanCan P	$21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
3000	Patino N V	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
400	Petrofina	$21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
400	Pine Point	$32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
100	Pitts C	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2500	Placer	$23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
1800	Que Sturg	144	140	140	
3600	Rayrock	75	74	74	— 1
1608	Reed Oslr A	$7	7	7	
3510	Revnu Prp	77	77	77	+ 1
1000	Rothman	$17½	17½	17½	
6743	Shell Can	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
1440	Sherritt A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
57	Slebens	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
300	Sigma	$21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ½
4407	Simpsons	$7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
957	Simpson S	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
200	Slater Stl	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
400	Talcorp	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2150	Southm A	$24⅛	24	24	— ¼
5000	St Brodcst	$8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12207	Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
200	Steep R	215	215	215	
27875	Sundale O	$8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
1169	Teck Cor A	435	425	425	
400	Teck Cor B	320	320	320	
900	Teledyne	$5½	5½	5½	
730	Tex Can	$28⅛	28	28	
2600	Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4955	Tor Dm Bk	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
3480	Tor Star B	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
1542	Traders A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
4330	Trans Mt	10	9⅝	9⅝	
991	TrCan PL	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
812	Un Carbid	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
5350	UGas A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
300	Union Oil	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
14000	U Siscoe	$8	7⅝	7⅝	
3700	Upp Can	134	129	134	
500	Van Der	355	355	355	
2950	Voyager P	115⅛	11½	11⅛	
325	Weldwod	$12⅞	$12⅞		
1500	Wstburne	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
2750	West Mine	370	365	365	
265	Westnhse	$24	24	24	
50	Weston	18	168	18	
3344	Willroy	114	113	114	
1860	Woodwd A	$19½	19¼	19½	
1000	Yk Bear	230	222	230	
5000	Yukon C	160	160	160	

Total sales 2,105,891 shares

Dutch Living Cost Up

THE HAGUE, March 18 (Reuters).—The Dutch cost of liv[ing] index rose 0.9 per cent to 1[…] in mid-February from mid-Ja[nuary], after rising 0.5 per cent [in] January, according to provisio[nal] Central Statistics Office figu[res]. This represents a 9.4-per-c[ent] increase on February 1975, aga[inst] a year-on-year rise of 8.6 [per] cent in January.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	102.80	103.40	108.60	97.40
Brussels	130.01	130.81	132.02	123.74
Frankfurt	157.66	158.86	159.66	150.34
London 30	396.10	397.20	417.40	381.60
London 500	173.97	172.89	179.18	161.71
Milan	81.20	80.09	91.37	81.59
Paris	108.20	108.30	112.10	100.40
Sydney	468.42	469.30	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	341.15	340.24	343.39	336.28
Tokyo (o)	4601.85	4562.94	4684.25	4492.08
Zurich	308.40	301.70	304.00	294.00

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 18, 1976

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	328	Matsu E. Wks.	565
Canon	351	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	152
Dai Nip. Print.	493	Mitsubi Corp.	465
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	477
Fuji Photo	503	Mitsukoshi	448
Hitachi	210	Nippon Elec.	214
Honda Motor	770	Sharp	363
C. Itoh	316	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air L.	1,860	Sony Corp.	2,950
Kansai EL P.	721	Sumitomo Bk.	334
Kao Soap	501	Taisho Marine	283
Kirin Brewery	356	Takeda Chem.	212
Komatsu	338	Teijin	175
Kubota	339	Tokio Marine	589
Matsu Ind.	645	Toray	178
		Toyota Motor	742

* Ex. Div.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Ashland 8-87	94¼	95¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
Aust.R.D. 9¾-80	100⅜	101⅜
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¼	93¼
BFCE 9-82	102	103
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9¾-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
British Gas 9-81	99¼	100¼
Broken Hill 10-90	103½	104½
Broken Hill 9½-80	103¼	104¼
Carrier 8-87	92	93
CNE 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
CN Rhone 10-80/8	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	90¼	91¼
Conoco 8-86	99½	100½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98½	99½
Cut Ham 8-87	94¾	95¾
Dana 8-87	94	95
Denmark 9-82	105	107
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
ECS 8⅝-81	100½	101½
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9⅛-85	102¼	103¼
Erap 9¼-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9½-85	104	105
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	99	100
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Gould 9½-83	102½	103½
Hass 8⅝-85	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100⅜	101⅜
Intl Util 8¾-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Michelin 9¾-86	100¼	101¼
Michelin 7½-85	87¾	88¾
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Montreal 9¾-87	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9¼-83	99¼	100¼
Motorola 8-87	96¼	97¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100	101
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	103	104
Norway 8½-81	100¼	101¼
Ontario Hy 8⅝-86	101½	102½
Oslo 9-88	99¼	100¼
Otis-Elev 8⅝-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	103	104
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	95½	96½
Pennwlt 8-87	95½	96¼
Prov. Quebec 9-83	99½	100½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼
Scanraff 8½-88	98⅝	99⅝
Scott 8¾-86	101½	102½
Seagram 9-83	101½	102½
SFE 9-83	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	96⅝	97⅝
Skandin 10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
S. Handels 9½-85	99	100
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	99	100
Tenneco 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	98⅝	99⅝
Transocean 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Union Oil 7-79	99¼	100¼
Union Oil 7½-87	95⅝	96⅝
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 9½-86	100¼	101¼
BroadHa.a 4½-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4¾-88	64½	66½
Chrysler 5-88	70	72
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	86	88
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	120	122
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	94	96
Ford 6-86	98	100
Ford 5-88	87½	89½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4½-82	91½	93½
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4⅝-87	82	84
Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Gulf West 5-88	101	103
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-87	80	82
ITT 4⅝-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	101	103
Matsushita 6¼-90	108½	110
Mitsui 7¼-90	100	102
McDerm 4¾-87	126	128
Morgan JP 4¼-87	114	116
Nabisco 5¼-88	90½	92½
Owens Ill 4½-87	101	103
Penney JC 4½-87	87½	89½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	101½	103½
R.C.A. 5-88	83	85
Revlon 4⅜-83	110	112
Revlon 4⅝-87	101½	103½
Sperry 4⅝-88	99½	101½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4¾-82	130	132
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
WarnLam 4¾-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	79½	81½
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¾-91	106	108
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	105	107
Borden 5-92	94½	96½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.18	90.91	106.87
Previous	100.18	90.94	106.65

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 18, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	48⅝	49½
1st Bk Sy	39¾	40½
1stEmp S	9¾	10⅛
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Harff NC	12¾	13¼
Midl Bks	19½	20½
Shaw Cp	22¼	23¾
U Va Bks	15¼	15¾
Va N Bnk	15½	16½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19¾	20¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	6¼	7¼
AVM Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Acushnt	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	9¼	9¾
Adv Ros	2⅜	2¾
Alberts	9	9¾
Alico Inc	9½	10
Allyn Bac	6⅛	6⅞
A El Lab	1⅞	2⅛
Am Exp	34¼	35¼
Am Finl	8	8⅝
Am Furn	3⅜	3⅞
Am Great	9⅝	9¾
m Telev	21¼	22
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amfr Dv	1¼	1½
Anadite	5⅜	5⅝
Anheus B	32½	33
Ard May	2⅜	2⅞
ArkWtG	18¾	19¼
Arvida	5⅞	6⅛
AsCC Bot	14¼	15½
AtlGas Lt	13⅜	13¾
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Bang Hy	13⅝	14⅛
Bkam Rlt	7	7⅛
Bassett F	25¼	26
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Bealine F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	39	39⅝
Bibb Co	8⅛	8⅝
Bird San	86½	87½
Birtchr	1⅝	2⅛
Bick Hills	19½	20
Bozzo Inf	4	4¼
Bozz AH	7⅜	7⅞
Braden	5	5½
Brinks	10⅛	11⅛
Brks Sca	15⅛	16⅛
Brwning	4⅛	4⅝
Buckb M	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Sim	4⅝	5⅛
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2½	2⅞
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	7⅛	8
Capin Air	3⅛	3½
Cap Tec	2½	3⅛
Care Cp	2⅝	3⅛
CenVt PS	12½	13⅛
Chm Lea	8⅝	9⅜
Chesa Ut	10½	11⅛
Chi Bridg	67	68½
Chitts Cp	5⅝	6⅛
ChrisSe	127	130
Circle F	3⅛	4
CitznUt A	29⅝	25⅞
CitznUt B	27½	28
Clark Mf	39¾	39¾
Clow Cp	8	8⅝
Colu Vent	⅜	1½
Com Cir	13¾	14
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	26⅞	27⅞
Con Pap	56⅝	57⅝
Craw Co	9	9⅝
Cross Co	16⅞	17¼
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5⅝	6¼
Data Dgn	6⅝	6½
Data 100	13½	14
Dayt Inc	39	41
Decor In	1⅞	2⅜
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	4⅛	4½
DeLux C	26½	27¼
Det CanT	12	13
Det IntBr	30¼	31¾
Dewey El	⅞	1⅜
Diam Cry	17¼	18
Dixn CrU	18⅞	19⅜
Docutel	7⅛	7¾
Dollar G	10¼	11⅛
Dorch G	9⅛	10
Dow Jone	31	31¾
Doyle DB	11	11½
Dunkin D	6⅝	6⅝
Duriron	24⅝	25⅛
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	28⅛	28¾
ElPas El	18	18⅜
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5½	6¼
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1¾	2¼
Energy C	11⅛	11⅞
Entwistl	3	3⅜
Equty Oil	17¼	17⅝
Ethan Al	22⅛	24½
Fab Tek	1⅛	1⅝
Fingrhr	6⅛	6⅞
Fst Bost	24⅝	25½
Flckngr	13½	14
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	16½	16¾
Frmlsil	1⅛	1¾
Fotomat	16	16½
Frkin Cp	3⅝	4
Frnklin El	6⅝	6⅛
Frnd Ice	25⅛	26
Gen RIEs	2⅝	3⅝
Gov EFin	8⅛	9
Graph Cn	17½	18⅛
Green Mt	9⅝	10⅜
Grey Adv	9⅝	9⅝
Gulf Inist	12⅛	12⅝
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅝
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	24⅝	25½
Holobm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	13⅛	13⅝
Horiz Res	1⅛	2⅛
Huds Pap	26⅜	27⅜
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	6⅛
Hyatt Inr	3⅝	3⅞
Ind Nucl	3⅝	3⅞
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅛
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	3⅝	3⅝
Intrmt G	12⅜	13⅛
ImBk Wsh	3⅝	3⅝
IaSou Ut	23⅝	23⅞
Jamsby	16⅛	17½
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14½	15⅛
KMS Ind	3	3⅛
Kalsr Stl	46	47
KaisSH pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kalvar	2	2⅛
Kaman A	23	23⅛
Kamps A	8⅛	9
Kate Gre	⅛	1
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	4⅝	6⅛
Kelly Svc	17⅛	18
Keuff Ess	15	16
Keve Fib	22⅞	23⅜
Key CusF	8⅝	8⅞
King Inf	1½	2
Knap Vog	17¼	18¼
Lance In	23⅝	24
Land Res	1⅛	1⅝
Lin Bcast	16	16⅝
Log Etrn	3⅛	3⅝
Madisn G	12½	13
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅝
Mallkrt	45⅝	46⅜
Manor C	2⅝	3¼
Maul LP	9⅝	9⅞
McCor	39	39⅝
McQuay	16⅛	17⅛
Measur	12⅝	13⅜
Medtrn	32⅞	33½
Merid In	1⅞	2⅛
Melsx W	13½	14½
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅝
Midw Gl	12⅝	13⅝
Millipr	51⅛	53½
Miner In	2⅝	3
Minn Gas	19⅜	19⅞
Miss VI G	12⅞	13⅜
Mrs S Pie	16⅛	17⅝
Mont Cal	5⅜	5¼
Moore P	7⅛	8⅛
Moore S	18	19
Molch M	4⅛	5½
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	11⅛	12⅛
Narag Cp	7	7⅜
Nat GO	10	10⅜
Nat Lib	4⅛	5⅛
N SecRsh	4¼	4⅝
Natnw RI	4⅛	5⅛
NJ Nat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	22⅝	23⅛
Nielsn B	22⅜	23
NoCar Gs	11⅛	11⅞
NoEGl Un	21⅛	22
Nortrn KJ	14⅛	15¼
NW NatG	8⅛	8⅜
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅝
Nobel Cp	16⅛	16⅝
Ogilvy M	23½	24¼
Ohio Ferr	22	23
Oil Shale	4	4⅛
Ormont	2	7⅛
Otter TP	17¼	17¾
Over NA	6⅛	7⅛
Pabst Br	23⅛	24⅛
PacGs R	26	26⅛
Pakco	7⅛	7⅜
Paris H	3⅝	3⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	5
Pearl Mf	13⅝	14⅛
Pa Elect	15⅛	15⅝
PndCtr 8	11⅛	12⅛
Pepsi BW	18⅛	19⅛
Petrsn H	13⅛	
Petrolit	79½	
Petilbon	25⅛	
Philip L	12⅝	
Piedmt A	4⅛	
Pinkrtn	32	
Plon HiB	27⅛	
Pistilin	1⅛	
Possis Cp	1⅛	
Progrp	1⅛	
Pub S NC	10⅛	
P Bennet	18⅛	
PutD Cap	6⅛	
Qual Inns	2⅛	
Ragen Pr	21⅛	
Rahall C	4⅛	
Raych Cp	209	
Raymnd	12	
Recog Eq	10⅛	
Road Ex	45	
Robin M	13	
Roselon	4⅛	
Rouse	4⅛	
Rus Stov	15	
Sadlier	2⅛	
Scan Dat	2⅛	
Scripps H	25⅛	
Seis Delt	1⅛	
Seneca F	2⅛	
Seven U	33⅛	
Snap Tls	29⅛	
SolidSt Sc		
S Cal Wat		
Sw Gs Cp	10	
Sw El Sv	14⅛	
Standyn	21⅛	
Std Regis	18⅛	
Stan HPd	14⅛	
Sterlg Str	5⅛	
Strawb Cl	28⅛	
Suddal F	17⅛	
Super El	5⅛	
TIME DC	3⅛	
Tampax	35⅛	
Taylr WI	14⅛	
Tech Pub	8⅛	
Tecum P	45⅛	
Tennant	30⅛	
Tifny Co	8⅛	
Transc O	10⅛	
Trico Pd	29⅛	
Tritn OG	1⅛	
Tyson F	16⅛	
Un McGil	14⅛	
US Bcknf	6⅛	
US TrkLn	14⅛	
Up Pen P	17⅛	
Valley Gs	8⅛	
VanD Air	7⅛	
Vance S	8⅛	
Valcro		
Vantron	22⅛	
Wads Pu	8⅛	
Wab NG	11⅛	
Webb Re	3⅛	
Weco Dvl	2⅛	
Weichl W	6⅛	
Weldtrn	1⅛	
Welng M	8⅛	
Well Gar	5	
Weltch	4⅛	
Wshl Mtg	1⅛	
Wisc PL	16⅛	
Wchard L	28	
Wright W		
ZionUt B	19	

صورة من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 18

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7		AAR Cp .20	26	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4¾		AAV Cos .28	5	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	1	Acme Haml		8	1½	1½	1½	
	1⅜	Acme Prec	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4½	Action .15e	7	28	7¾	7¼	7¼	
	2	Adam Russl	12	12	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
	11-16	ADM Indost		17	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	10	33	10½	10¼	10½+	⅜
	4	A&EPlast P	6	24	6⅛	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
	1	Aegis Corp	10	85	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	4⅞	AeroFlo .15e	4	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
	1⅜	Aeronca Inc	16	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
	1½	AffilCap .08t		5	2½	2½	2½	
	4⅞	Affil Hsp .24	7	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
	6¾	Affil Pub .48	7	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
	3⅜	After Six .16	7	8	5⅛	4¾	5⅛+	⅛
	1¼	Air Photo		2	2½	2½	2½	
	6⅜	AirwxEl .40e	9	22	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
	11½	Alan Wood		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
	4⅜	Alaska Airl	4	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
	2⅜	Alba Waldo	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	6⅜	Alcolac .15e	8	15	8½	8¼	8½+	¼
	4⅜	Aleghy Airl		44	6⅛	5¾	5¾—	⅜
	20¾	AllegA pfC 3		1	25¾	25¾	25¾+	¼
		AllegA wiN		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
	4⅞	Alleg Cp wt		17	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
	1	AlldArt ltd		79	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
	18⅛	AlldThr 1.40	7	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
	1	Alpha Ind		10	2	2	2	
	11-16	Altec Corp	14	21	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
	⅛	Altec Co wt		8	⅜	½	½	
	6½	AlterFds .50	7	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z250	44¾	44¾	44¾+	¼
	7⅜	AMAX wt		19	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
	⅛	AHessLL wt		33	5-16	¼	¼	
	2½	Am Aeronca		4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
	6	AmBiltrt .50	7	4	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
	8	AmBusP .26	14	13	10	10	10	
	⅛	ACenMtg wt		5	¼	¼	¼—1-16	
	9⅞	A GarPd .34	7	7	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
	5	Amlnt Pict	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	3¾	A Israel .25r	63	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
13		AMaizeA .40	4	53	13⅜	12¾	12¾—	⅜
13		AMaizeB .40	4	9	13¾	13	13	
	3⅝	AmMot Inns		5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
30		AmPetrof 2	8	2	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝+	¼
	15-16	Am Plan Cp		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	4¾	A Precs .28a	7	11	8	8	8 —	¼
	3⅝	A SafEq .11t	8	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	10¾	AmSci Eng	22	17	13¾	13½	13½—	¼
	2⅝	AmTech Ind	363	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1½	AmTrain Sv	20	1	2	2	2	
9		AmUtilS .72		13	9⅝	9½	9½	
	7⅜	AMIC Cp	11	29	15⅜	15	15¼—	⅜
	3⅛	AndreR .28e	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	2⅛	Anglo C .12e	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	3⅝	Anken .12	9	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
	4⅝	Anthony .19t	10	275	9	8	8⅞+	¾
	1½	Applid Data	13	8	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
	17⅜	Aquit Ca .30	18	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
	4⅞	Ariz CL .10e	29	16	5⅝	5	5	
	4⅜	ArzCol pf.48		1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
	1⅜	Armac Ent		28	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
	11⅜	ArminCp .12	7	154	16½	16⅛	16⅜—	⅜
	3⅝	Arrow Elect	7	18	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
	7¼	Arwood .40a	5	5	12⅝	12½	12¼—	⅜
	7⅜	Asamera .25	7	23	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	8⅝	Aspro .50a	6	5	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
	2⅝	Astrex Inc	56	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	3⅜	Atalanta	4	11	5½	5½	5½—	⅜
	⅞	ATI Inc		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
	1⅜	Atl Richf wt		71	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
	4⅝	AtlCMB .09e	13	172	7⅝	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
	1⅜	Atlas Cp wt		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	13⅞	Ausatinc .15	17	8	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
	11⅞	Austral Oil	13	21	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
7		Auto Train	14	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
	2¾	Auto Bldg		6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅝	Automat Rad	75	18	9⅜	9	9 —	⅜
37		AutoSw .88	16	8	42⅛	42	42 —	1
	12½	AVC Cp .30a	3	1	13	13	13	
2		AVEMC .07	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
	4⅝	AVX Corp	11	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
	3¾	Aydin Cp	12	99	5¾	5	5¼+	⅜

B

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	10¾	BaldorEl .20	7	9	11	11	11 —	⅛
5		BaldwS .32a		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	12⅝	BanFd 1.12e		6	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
	6¼	BanstrCtl Lt	11	7	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
	3⅞	Banner .05		6	16	5⅛	5⅛	
	1⅜	Barclay .84	92	10	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
	2¼	BarcoCa .12	7	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
	3⅝	Barnes Eng		1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
	6⅜	Barnwel Ind	36	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	4¼	Barry R .24t	9	22	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
	5⅝	BarryWr .40	8	41	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
	½	Bartell Med		15	1⅛	1	1	
	2½	Barth Sp .20	11	7	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
	1⅝	Barwick ET		22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2		Bell Ind .08	9	24	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
	¼	BenStMg wt		8	½	½	½+1-16	
	3⅝	Benrus Crp	7	23	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	3⅛	Berg Ent		87	5⅝	5¼	5⅜—	⅜
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	19	243	13⅝	12⅜	13⅛+	⅞
13		Brg B pfL15		50	22¾	21⅞	22¾+	⅞
	4¼	Berlea .27	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	3¾	BervenC .12		7	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
	1⅛	Beverly Ent	31	25	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
	9⅝	Bic Pen .36	11	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
	24⅝	Big Ber 1.32	6	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
	5¾	BigDad .20e	8	11	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
	4⅜	BigVSup .20	5	2	7	7	7	
11		BinkMf .80a	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	11½	BinnySm .72	7	11	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
	4½	Blessng .05e	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	2⅝	Blount .10e	7	38	3⅝	3½	3½	
	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	5	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
	5¾	Bodin Ap .40	9	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	6⅜	BoltBer .20		17	8¾	8⅝	8½—	⅛
	9⅜	Bowne .24	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
15		BowVall .10	67	31	17½	17⅛	17⅜+	⅜
	12⅞	BradRa .10e	6	22	14	13½	14 +	½
	7¾	BradfdC .20	12	103	12¼	11¾	11¾—	⅛
	2¾	Branch .20	9	3	4	4	4 +	⅛
	7½	BranifAr wt		25	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅛
11		Brascan A 1	4	15	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
15		BraunEn .60	11	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
	15⅝	BrewerC .80	10	9	16¾	16½	16½—	¼
	2⅛	BroDart Ind	6	3	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
9		BrooksP .28	5	9	12½	12	12¼	
	2¼	BrownCo wt		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12		BrtnF B .52b	9	70	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
	9-16	BRT Rl .30e		10	1	1	1 —	⅛
	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	1½	BTU Eng	25	1	2½	2½	2½+	¼
	6⅛	Buell Ind .40	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3		Buildex Inc	7	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	12⅝	Buddy 1.08	10	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	3¼	Burgess Ind	7	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	9⅝	BurnsInt .60	8	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8		Butlerint .50	6	1000	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜—	1⅛
	16⅞	Butles G Oil	6	61	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	¼

C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	5½	Cablcom Gn	8	12	8⅝	8	8¼—	¼
	12⅛	Caldor .25	11	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
	3⅜	Calcomp		13	5⅝	5½	5½	
	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		40	4⅝	4 7-16	4⅝+3-16	
	10⅝	Campin .40b	5	2	12	12	12 +	⅛
	2⅝	CdnExo GO	10	24	3¼	3⅛	3 3-16	
	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	77	21	5¾	5½	5⅝	
	14⅝	CdinPA 1.50	4	4	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
	15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	19	5	6	6	6 —	¼
	9⅞	CdnOcc .50e	8	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
40		Cdn SuprOil	10	4	40	40	40	
	2¼	Canoga .10e	13	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
1		Capehart Cp		2	2½	2⅜	2½—	⅛
	2⅜	CapitlFd .16		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	17¼	Carbon .80a	5	65	21⅝	20¾	21⅛+	⅜
	5¼	Caressa .30	8	79	8¼	7⅞	8 —	⅛
	11⅜	CaroPipl 1	7	14	13½	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
53		CaroPL pf 5		z10	55	55	55 +	¼
	⅛	Carr wt		105	7-16	⅜	⅜	
2		Carrols Dev		36	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	14⅛	Castle AM 1	4	5	19¼	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
	13½	CasFd 1.20a		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	1½	Castleton In	9	47	2¼	2	2⅛	
	9⅛	Cavitrn .10e	9	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅜
	1⅛	CDI Corp	20	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
	4⅛	CentSec .35e		7	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
	18⅞	CerM pf2.25		69	19	19	19 —	⅛
	1⅜	Certified Cp		5	2⅜	2	2⅛+	⅛
	⅜	Certron Cp		17	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	1¼	Cetec Corp	17	13	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
	3⅜	Champ Hom		539	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
	3½	Chartr Med	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	6⅛	CHB Food	5	18	9	9	9	
	4⅞	CHC Cp .30t	4	6	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	2⅛	Chem Exp	7	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	8⅞	Chiefin Dev	27	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	11⅝	Chill World	10	37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	1½	Christian Co	14	21	2½	2⅜	2½	
	1⅜	Cinerama		6	2	2	2 —	⅛
	5¾	Circle K .32	6	25	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
	4⅝	Citation .40		10	7	6¾	7 +	⅜
	⅝	Citiz Finl		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	8⅝	CK Pet .10e	10	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
	1⅜	ClarkC .10e	9	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
	6⅞	Clarkson .16	7	11	10¼	10	10 —	¼
	7¼	Clausns .48a	4	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	½
	2½	CMI Corp	5	67	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
	5-16	CMI Inv wt		3	½	⅜	½+3-16	
	2⅜	CMT In Inc	14	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	22⅞	Coachm .20e	11	12	30½	29⅞	30½+	⅛
2		Cohuinc .12t	14	7	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
	8¾	ColeNat .60	10	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
	10⅞	Coleman .52	16	664	18¾	18½	18½—	⅛
	3¼	Colon Coml		43	3⅞	3⅜	3¾—	⅛
	3⅞	ColwellC .28	11	11	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
13		CombE .05r	10	30	16⅞	16⅛	16¾+	¼
	10⅜	ComAll .30a	7	17	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
	11⅞	ComlMtl .60	5	8	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	6⅜	CoPsycC .20	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	16¾	ComPS 1.82	8	4	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
4		Combo Ind		9	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
	1⅜	CompuDyn	9	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅜
	11-16	Comput Inst		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	6⅞	Conchem .40	20	123	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅜
	4¾	Concrd Fab	5	19	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
	5⅞	Condec Crp	4	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
	2⅞	Conroy .05e		7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
	6¼	Con Oil Gas	9	165	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	Consyne Cp	13	196	8¾	8⅛	8½+	1⅜
	⅜	Cont Mater		9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
	5-16	Cont Tel wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
	5⅜	Cook El .40	9	6	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
	15⅝	Cook Ind .40	3	14	18⅛	18¼	18¼—	⅛
	11⅜	CookPV .40	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅜
	2½	Coopor Jar		5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	2⅝	Cordon Intl	12	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9		Core Labs	7	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
	19¼	CorrBlk 1.30	10	12	23	23	23	
	8¼	Craig .05e	8	81	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	½
	3⅝	CrainrE .13t	538	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31		Cross AT .92	13	11	35½	35¼	35¼—	½
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	1	23¼	23¼	23¼—	⅛
	6¼	CRS Des .72	6	55	7⅞	7¾	7¾+	⅛
	5¾	CrutcR .55e	8	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	7⅝	CrystlD .40e		15	7⅞	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
4		Cubic Co .222	10	14	12⅝	12	12⅝	
	1½	Curtis Math	19	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	

D

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	3½	Damon Cre	7	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	3⅝	Damson Oil	24	52	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	12⅜	Danlelin .14	8	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
	37⅝	Data Dcumt	6	6	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	Dataprod	11	381	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅜
	5½	DayMin .10a		52	6⅞	6½	6½—	¼
	⅜	DCL Inc	5	20	⅞	¾	13-16	
	9⅛	Del Labs .28	8	21	13⅞	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
	7-16	DeltaCp Am		7	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
7		Den Tel Ez	10	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	
	17⅜	Depsitr 1.48	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
	1½	DeRose Ind		23	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
	3⅛	Dev Cp Am	9	195	6¾	6⅜	6⅝+	⅜
5		Diebold VC		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4⅞	Digicon Inc	6	7	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
	16⅛	DillardSt .40	7	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
	11-16	Diodes Inc		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	1⅜	DisFab .05e	11	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
	11¾	Diversey .56	6	19	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
	37⅜	Dome Petrl	11	53	33⅝	33¼	33½+	¼
	6¾	Dixilyn .30a	4	17	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
	9⅝	DowneyS .40	6	1	14	14	14 —	⅛
	16	DrexUtl 1.20		1	16½	16½	16½	
	6¼	Driver Harr		16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
	10¼	DrgFair .40	7	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
	17	DuplxPd .80	5	7	18⅝	18½	18½—	¼
	5⅞	Dur Tst .25b	10	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
	2⅝	Dynictn .06e	14	2425	6¾	5⅞	6⅛+	⅝
	3⅜	DynAmer	9	21	7	6¾	6⅞	
	5⅛	Dynell .14t	29	168	9¾	7⅝	9¾+	1⅞

E

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		34	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
9¼	6⅛	EriScheb .40	12	18	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
17½	13¾	EarthRes 1	7	15	16½	16⅛	16½	
34⅞	30⅝	EasonO .10r	17	4	33½	33½	33½—	⅜
10¼	6	Ecodyne	10	16	9	8½	9 +	¼
35⅞	22½	Edgllon .58r	7	19	31⅝	31½	31½—	½
4¾	2¼	Edmos Cp		12	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .40a	5	10	17¾	17½	17½—	¼
9⅞	4⅞	EnrnhPh .10	6	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅞	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	9	27	8	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
6¾	4½	El Hose .40	15	7	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
4⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t		3	3	3	3 —	⅛
13¾	½	Electrog .80	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Elect Assist	10	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	1	15	15	15 —	¼
16⅜	12⅝	ElectrnlcA 1	14	4	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .10e	9	2	14	13⅞	14	
8½	6½	EmstEC .48	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Ero Ind	32	28	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
11⅜	4⅜	EsqRad .30e	6	11	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8⅞	6⅜	EssexCh .20	6	22	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	5	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
9⅜	7¾	EvanAr .10r	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3½	Execuln .23t	17	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

F

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
6¾	4⅝	Fabien .40	14	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Fairfid Nob		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
39⅝	28⅝	FalconS .80	5	20	38	37¾	37⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	5	9	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Family Rec	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12⅞	8¾	FannyF .42t	14	13	10½	10¼	10½+	½
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		18	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	10	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
3½	2	FDI Inc .01e		41	3⅛	3	3	
13½	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
5¾	4⅝	Fed Resrces		48	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
11¼	8	Felmnt .24e	30	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅜
8½	5	Felsway .32	7	20	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	3½	Fidelco Gth		3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
2⅞	15-16	Fields Plast		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Film Cp Am		2	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
10¼	5⅝	Filmways	9	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	8	17	7¾	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
7½	5⅜	FinGnA .36b		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4¾	3⅝	FstHrt pf.50		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		18	1½	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	5⅞	FsiSLSh .12		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Fstmrk .06p		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
17	9¾	FischrP .48t	7	53	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
15¼	13½	FltchbG 1.38	8	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Flagg Ind		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Flavorland	4	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20½	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	11	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		9	1½	1½	1½	
3½	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	12	3	2⅞	3	
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	56	11	3⅝	3⅜	3½—	⅛
16	9⅝	Flowers .36	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
35¾	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	12	18	34¼	33⅝	34¼+	¼
18½	13¾	Fly Dia Oil	6	74	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3¾	Footrm .15e	4	31	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
8⅞	7¼	FooteM .25e	7	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
8⅞	4	Forest City		14	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
12⅜	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	9	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4¾	3	FPA Corp		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Franklin Rl		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	FrankNu .32	9	3	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
16⅛	10	Frantz .64a	6	1	14	14	14 —	⅛
21¾	17½	Fresnillo .40	6	2	21⅝	21½	21½	
5¼	3½	Friedm .18a	4	43	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Frier Ind		2	5	5	5	
10½	8½	Frigimp .55t	8	16	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
17⅜	12⅝	Frigitronic	26	24	14⅞	14½	14⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Frischs .30b	10	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	FrontAir wt		2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

G

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	12	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4	Galaxy Cpt	13	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
10⅝	7	Garan .44a	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Garland Cp		6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅝	1⅜	Gaylord Nat		7	3⅛	3	3	
2⅝	1⅜	Gaynor Staf		6	2	2	2 +	⅛
34	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	31	32	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
1½	⅜	Gen Bulldrs		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	8	80	4	3⅝	3¾—	¼
4¼	1⅞	Gen Resrch	5	23	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
1¼	⅜	Gen Resrcs		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1½	Genisco Tch	18	37	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd .80	5	1	16¾	16¾	16¾—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .48	114	47	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
4	1½	GIT Rlt Mtg	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
10⅝	2⅜	Gladding Cp		428	10	9	9⅝—	⅜
5⅝	2⅞	Glasrock Pr	43	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
48	27⅝	Glatfelter 2	7	35	48	47⅝	48	
5⅛	3⅛	Glen Ger .16	48	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13½	6¾	GlenDis .23t	10	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Globelnd .50	6	1	14	14	14	
13⅞	9½	Glosser .30	7	8	13⅝	12⅝	13 —	⅝
7	3⅛	Glover .10e	15	2	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
18⅝	12½	Golden Cycl	139	8	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅜
10⅛	4⅞	GoldnW .10e	10	10	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
1¼	⅜	Goldfield Cp	21	22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	116	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Goodrich wt		40	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3¾	GorinSt .10e	7	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
19⅞	15	GormR .90b	7	1	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
1⅜	⅜	Gouldinc wt		11	11-16	⅝	⅝	
9	6⅛	GrandAu .20	11	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	6⅞	GrandCH .30	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅞	2⅞	Gt Am Ind	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		30	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
37⅝	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .24	19	27	36⅞	36¼	36⅝—	¼
6⅜	4	GtScotS .10r	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Greenman	10	177	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	GreerHy .12	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	4⅞	GREIT	2	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5	GRI Cp .40	4	61	6¾	6	6⅛—	⅛
12⅜	10	GrossTlc .90	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8⅛	6⅜	Grow C .32b	9	9	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
2½	1¾	Gruen Ind		20	2	2	2	
1½	1⅛	GSC En .42c	18	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
2	¾	GTI Corp		3	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
7⅝	4⅜	GuardCh .40	21	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
7¾	5⅛	Guilford .20	6	6	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
32⅝	27	GHOilCan 1	9	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
7⅝	3¼	Glfstrm LD		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

H

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅞	¾	Halco Prod		17	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
9⅝	6⅜	HallsMot .46	7	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3¾	HampD .15e	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅜	3⅜	Hamptn Ind	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
13½	12⅛	Hanovr Pelr	27	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
4	2⅝	HanvrSq Rlt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
21⅜	17	Harland .32	12	6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
26½	14⅝	Harmn .30b	8	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	15	40	13⅝	12½	13½—	⅜
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	9	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅞	3	HawaiA .10r		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Health Chm	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	HealthM .30	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	9	33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1	Helmn Mtg		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15	8¼	Her Mal .45	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	3¼	HiG Inc .15t	8	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅜
5	3⅜	Highlnd Cap		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	7	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
13¼	9¼	Hiptrnic .20	13	34	11	10⅝	10⅞	
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		10	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
5-16	5-32	HospMtg wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
11⅜	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	69	9	8⅝	8⅝	9 —	⅛
13⅝	11¾	Hotelln 1.40	10	18	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	HousRon .30	9	7	7½	7½	7½	
7⅛	5	House Vi .32	8	1	6	6	6	
40¼	32⅝	HoustOilM 1	18	212	39¼	38¼	39⅛+	½
6¾	3¼	Howell .05e	4	6	6	6	6	
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	5	35	35	35 +	¼
41¼	33¼	HudB O 1.40	10	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	¼
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		3	8½	8½	8½	
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	13	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	30	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	

I

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¾	7	ICB Cp .30e	11	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	ICH Cp .32t	10	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10¼	7⅝	ICM R 1.15e	14	29	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	IMC Mg .20	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8	6⅛	ImpCh .22e	9	16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Imptr Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
25⅞	22¼	ImpOil A .80	12	379	23⅞	22⅞	23⅝—	⅛
19	9	Incoterm A	16	78	19⅝	18⅝	19¼+	1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	IndianHd wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1½	Inflight Svc	5	29	2	1⅞	2	
3⅝	1⅛	Inolex Corp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	3¼	Instron .20		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		469	1½	1⅜	1½	
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		17	14½	13⅝	14⅛+	½
3⅝	1⅛	Intagrt Res		51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2¼	Intrmedco	7	46	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
12⅜	5¼	IntlAlum .30	9	22	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
1⅞	7⅝	Intl Banknot	15	131	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	8	IntGenin .70	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅞	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
36	28⅝	IntSyCon .25	8	5	29¾	28⅞	29¼+	⅜
1⅞	½	Interphoto		12	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool		2	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
11½	5	Interway Cp		3	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	4	3⅛	3½	3½+	⅛
5¼	4	InvestRlt Tr		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅜	13	Ionics Inc	16	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
9¾	6⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	63	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3¼	ISC Finl .30	16	5	4	4	4	
7⅝	6⅛	IsralD 1.59e		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	⅝	ITI Corp	31	26	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	

J

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	8½	Jaclyn .36a	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
10½	9	Jacobs .50e	6	3	9½	9	9 —	⅜
10½	4½	Jamswy .11t	9	20	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
13⅝	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	17	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	11	81	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
20⅛	15⅞	John Pd .30	14	11	19½	19	19½+	⅜
4⅛	3⅛	Jeniper Pet	9	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	33	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

K

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	K Teltn .15e	12	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅞	8	Kaisrind .26	5	2320	12¾	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	KayCp .02e	8	6	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Ketchm .10r	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
24¼	12⅞	Kewane .48a	8	210	23½	22½	23¼+	½
9	5⅝	Keystind .20	5	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
3⅝	¼	Kidde wt wi		15	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
2	1½	Kin Ark Crp	18	20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
4	1⅛	King Opticl		3	2⅝	2½	2½	
11	7⅜	KingRd .15e	16	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Kingstin .20	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
41¼	19⅝	Kirbvin .22c	5	55	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
5⅞	1⅜	Kit Mfg		13	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
2¼	1¼	KleerVu Ind		3	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
18½	10½	KnickT .05e	7	19	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
26¼	19⅝	Kollmor .58	13	5	24½	23¾	23⅝—	⅞
15⅝	9⅝	KuhnStr .10	7	23	14	13⅝	14 +	¼

L

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .05	5	35	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
11¾	7	LalvRad .26	11	85	11⅛	10¾	11 +	¼
2¾	1⅜	Lake Shore	24	29	2½	2⅜	2⅜—1-16	
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	12	6	5	5	5 —	⅛
6¼	5⅝	LaPoint .30a	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
9⅞	5⅝	La QuintaM	8	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅛—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bek	29	9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
4½	3⅛	Laneco .08a	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅞	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	8	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
11¼	8¼	Leath Co .36	11	1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Lee Natl		18	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Lee Pharm		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
13¼	6⅝	Leigh Pr .40	8	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		107	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	17	9⅛	9¼	9½+	½
7⅛	4	Lightolr .08e	8	7	6⅞	6	6 —	¼
4⅝	3¼	Lincoln Am	22	7	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
19¾	16½	Lohmn .80a	9	1	19¾	19¾	19¾—	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		99	8¼	7⅞	8 —	¼
4	2⅝	LSBInd .14t	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		16	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅝	4¼	Lundy Elec	17	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1	Lynch Corp		6	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛

M

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1¼	⅜	Macrod Ind		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	19	4½	4½	4½	
5½	4	ManstdT .16	81	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2	1 3-16	Marindus B	56	153	1 11-16	1½	1 11-16+1-16	
24½	21⅞	MarkCll .20	6	49	22¼	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
18⅞	5⅞	Marlene Ind	5	11	9¼	9	9	
8⅝	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
32¼	21	MartPr .50e	8	14	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Masind .20e	9	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
37⅝	23⅝	Masnelin .38	5	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
7⅝	4	MaulBro .10	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Maule Ind		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅜	⅞	McCrò wt n		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	McCulO .21t	13	119	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
17⅞	13¾	McDonII .70	6	17	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	½
10⅝	6⅞	Mcintsh .50	5	2	9½	9½	9½	
2⅝	1¼	McKeon Cn		4	2¼	2⅛	2½+	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	MDC Corp	9	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
2¼	15-16	Medain Grp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅞	2⅛	Medco Jwly	7	5	4	4	4	
8⅝	5⅞	Medenco .12	6	5	7⅝	7½	7½	
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	¼
17	7⅝	Megolnt .16	6	118	14⅝	14⅛	14¼—	½
16¾	11½	MemCo .80	6	4	14⅝	14	14 —	⅜
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	6	18	3	3	3	
17¾	13½	MichSug 1a	2	5	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
9	5½	Mickiby .16	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10		2	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
15⅞	10	MidtGls .24b	6	8	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
20½	15⅝	Milgo Elect	8	31	16⅝	16	16 —	⅜
5¼	3⅝	Miller H		1	5	5	5	
47	29¼	MillerWo .40	15	25	44⅛	43¼	43⅝—	⅜
17⅞	12⅛	Mil Roy .20a	12	17	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞—	½
1⅞	⅜	Mission IT		5	1⅛	1	1⅛	
30½	17⅞	MoPac 1.20	7	143	27¾	27⅜	27⅝—	¼
26⅝	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57t	6	24	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	8	17	6	5⅞	6	
14½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		28	13	12⅝	12¾—	⅛
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5	3⅝	MogGlh .40e		3	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
7¼	4⅞	MortonS .32	7	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅞	4½	Mov Star .32	9	12	7	7	7 +	⅛
16½	11¾	MPB Cp .70	5	12	15⅝	14½	15⅛+	⅝
3⅝	2⅛	MPO Video		13	3⅛	3	3	
8½	3½	MultiAm .28	21	30	7⅝	7	7	

N

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	4⅞	Napco .06e	7	11	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	11	3	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
7½	5⅛	N Distr .15e	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	10	103	1⅝	1¼	1½	
2⅝	1	Natind wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14	7⅛	NMetEn .24	6	57	12½	12¼	12⅜	
9⅝	6	Nat Paragn	6	36	8½	8⅛	8⅜—	⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	76	146	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Nat Silver	16	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Nat System	10	15	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
25⅛	17	NatwHo .28	15	2	24	24	24 —	¼
3¼	1⅝	Nelson LB	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅛	14	Newcor 1	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
34½	23⅜	NENuclr .40	13	15	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
2	¾	New Idria	12	11	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15⅞	NMex Ariz	109	42	19	18	18½+	⅜
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	14	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	13	N Proc .75e	13	40	14½	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .40	14	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
4¾	2¼	Nichols SE	24	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅝	7¼	Nolex Cp	119	276	11⅛	10	10⅛—	⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Nortek Inc	7	129	4⅝	4	4⅛+	½
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Olls	11	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
5½	3⅛	Novo Corp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	3	Faclear Dat	6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	10	NumecO Gs	19	1	10	10½	10½	

O

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	12	14	13	12½	12⅞+	⅛
18⅛	13½	Offshore Co	4	1	15⅛	15¼	15¼+	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Olla Ind	8	41	9½	8⅞	8⅞—	½
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	17	25	19⅝	19	19 —	⅜
48	33	OOkiep Cop		2100	41	40⅛	40½—	1
10½	4⅝	OrioleHo .20		13	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	21	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11	7¼	OSullvn .50b	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Ostdr Sport	59	11	6½	6½	6½	
10	6¼	OverhDr .40	11	10	9¾	9½	9⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Oxford Fst		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	58	56	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

P - Q

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	16⅝	PGEdpf 1.50		9	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
16½	14⅞	PGE pfI.37		2	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
15	13⅝	PGESpf 1.25		5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅝	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		5	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	PG 4.5pfI.12		4	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13¼	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
25⅝	23⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
29⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		8	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
6⅝	4¼	P Holdg .16		11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
83½	73¼	PacLt pf7.64		z150	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝+	1⅝
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	5	16	16	16	
32	22⅛	PallCorp .24	16	22	31⅝	31¼	31¼—	⅜
2½	1⅛	PalomrFinl		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
14¼	10¼	PanOcean O	229	129	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	4	Pandi Bradf	7	1	7	7	7	
4½	3	Pantast .10e	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .10a	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Park El .10e		2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
28⅝	2	Parsons .80	8	14	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	½
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅝	3¼	PatoCG .45e	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
12	7⅝	PatrkP .36t	7	158	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
6⅛	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Penn Dix wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	4	8½	8⅝	8½	
7	3⅝	Pa Eng .48t	8	280	6⅛	5⅝	6 —	⅛
11⅜	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	8	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
31	15	PenTr 1.20b	7	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅞
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .05e	6	2	5	5	5 —	¼
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	12	23	1½	1½	1½	
15⅞		PepCom .44	4	1	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	Pertec Corp	6	52	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
9	6¼	Petro Lewis		15	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Phil LD .56r	4	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
11¼	7⅛	PicNPay .16	9	21	10⅝	10¼	10⅛—	¼
4⅞		Piedmont In		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅜	11-16	Pioneer Sys		19	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	3	14	7⅝	7½	7½	
6⅞	5⅝	PittWVa .55a	9	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
42½	32⅝	Pittway .90	14	14	37¼	39	39 —	½
24⅝	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	32	5	23⅝	23	23⅝+	⅛
11½	7⅝	Plaid Ind	35	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
19⅝	15⅜	Plantrnc .12	12	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1¼	Plaza Rlt In		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-16	¼	PNB MR wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
15⅝	11⅞	Pneumo .80	5	12	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Poloron Pd		43	2⅝	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Polychr .29t	15	9	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛
6	3½	Prairie Oil	26	7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
14¼	10	Pratt Lmb 1	11	4	13	12⅞	13 +	⅜
5⅝	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	8	2	5	5	5 —	¼
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17½		Presley Cos		658	14⅝	12¾	14⅛+	⅛
17¾	14⅝	Preston .70	11	6	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	PrimMt .12t		7	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
10½	8¼	PropCT 1.20	8	3	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	7	3	9¼	9	9	
2⅝	1⅛	PrdRIE .13e	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
3⅝	2⅝	Prud Group		1	2½	2½	2½	
1⅜	13-16	PSA Inc wt		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Pulte Hmes	61	69	4⅝	3⅞	4¼+	¼
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	15	10	4	4	4 —	⅛
6⅞	6	Quebcor Inc	10	4	6½	6¼	6½	

R

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3⅜	Racon .20e	3	7	5	4⅞	5	
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	77	16⅝	15⅞	16 —	¼
17⅜	12½	RangrO Can	42	6	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
16⅛	11⅜	Ransbrg .80	9	12	14⅝	14½	14½—	½
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		5	1½	1½	1⅜—	⅛
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	RaymPr .40	30	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
12⅛	3⅝	RB Indust	9	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
18	1⅛	RealEst 1.40	12	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16¾	12⅛	RltRef 1.94e	8	5	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
3⅝	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	22	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	REDM Cp	7	15	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Reeves Telc		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	10	7	6	6	6	
15⅞	13⅛	ResalBel .50	9	1	14½	14½	14½	
1	⅜	Rel Grp wt		31	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
13	11½	Rem Ar .80a	6	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
25¼	18⅞	Rep NY .88	4	3	22½	22½	22½	
18⅝	13⅛	ReschCtl .06	21	79	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
24¼	14	Resistlx .50	8	7	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅛
4⅝	2	Resrtsl..ti A	7	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅞	Rex Noreco		128	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅝	Ribl: Prod		24	5¼	4⅝	5 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Richford In		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Richton .05e	5	19	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
15⅝	10½	Riley Co	5	18	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
37	28⅝	RioAlgm	16	5	36⅛	35	36⅛+	⅛
8⅛		JLC Corp	13	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
28⅛	17⅛	Robintech	17	3	26	25⅝	26 +	¼
4⅝	2¼	Robilr In.	4	84	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Rockway .08	7	2	10	10	10	
15⅝	8¼	Rogers Corp		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	13	2⅝	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rossmor Cp		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
2⅛	1⅜	RSC Indust	11	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6¼	4½	Rudick pf.56		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅝	1	Rusco Ind		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	13	Russell .80	5	9	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼+	½
25⅞	19¼	RyanH .80	15	107	24½	23⅝	23⅝—	½
2⅝	1⅜	Ryerson Hay		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛

S

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¼	3½	SaffranSy A	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
15⅛	11	Salem .10t	5	1	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	13	204	19	18⅝	18⅝	
9¾	7⅞	SCarlo .26e		5	9⅝	9¼	9½—	¼
9⅞	8⅞	SDie G pf.88		1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
3¼	1⅞	Sargent Ind	10	9	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
9½	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8¾	5¼	Saundr L .20	6	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
9½	8¼	SchoolP .40	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5¼	Schrader .30	10	1	8	8	8	
18⅞	10¼	Sci Atlanta	14	13	15⅜	15⅛	15¼+	¼
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
0	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .07e		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
23⅞	13½	SellgLatz 1b	6	5	19¾	19½	19½—	¼
6¾	4	Semich .18t	9	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3½	ServiScò .30	56	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
2	1	Servotr .10r		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	SGL In .11r	6	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1¾	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
12¼	7⅛	Shawin .50b	13	8	11½	11½	11½	
3⅞	4⅞	SheerH .20e	5	56	1⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Shelter Res		29	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
37	23½	Shenadh Oil	21	59	26⅝	26	26 —	⅝
15½	10⅜	Sherwd Med	13	3	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
3	1⅛	Shopwell In		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	12½	Showbol .80	6	5	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
5½	1⅜	ShulmTr En		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Sierrcin .20	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Sigmal .15e	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4½	3	SikesCp A		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Silo Inc		2	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞—	⅜
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3	1½	Simplex Ind		27	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf	23	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .05r	8	1	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
3	1⅜	SMD Ind	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4¾	2½	Solitron		80	4⅝	3⅞	4 +	¼
13	6¾	Sonder Brdc	5	7	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
20½	12⅞	Soundsn .40	11	8	17⅝	17½	17½+	⅛
26⅝	24⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.30		6	25⅝	25⅜	25½—	¼
26	23½	SC 8.8pf 2.21		2	25	25	25 —	⅛
17	5⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	½
16⅝	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		6	15	15	15	
14⅛	13	SC 4.7pf .19		2	13	13	13 —	⅜
4	1½	SC 4.3pf .08		19	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
58½	40⅝	SouRoyl .20	16	19	54⅞	54	54⅛+	¼
15¾	9	Sowest Airl	7	7	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
3¼	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	7	31	3	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
8⅝	5	Spartek .30	8	1	8	8	8	
6¼	4½	Specity Rest	6	14	6	5¾	5¾—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Spectro .12t	6	13	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	SpedOP .11	12	2	2	2	2 —	⅛
2	1	Speizmn Ind		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	3¼	Spencer .04e		9	7⅝	7½	7½	
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Splentex .48	14	8	6	5¾	6 +	¼
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .11r	4	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	13	7	16	16	16 —	⅛
4	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .42	8	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
7¼	3½	StdPac Corp	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
22¼	15½	StdProd 1.0	7	3	23⅝	23	23⅝+	⅝
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
27⅝	2½	StdShrs .40r			25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12⅝	8⅞	Stange .10	24	2	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	StarrtHo .30	10	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .32	8	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	78	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Stevtoknit	269	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10	7⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	16	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
10½	7¾	StrutW .10e	13	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	1	72	1⅝	1½	1½	
4⅞	3⅝	SunCityl .25	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
17⅝	14½	Sun Elec .48	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .30e	7	2	8½	8½	8½—	¼
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	7	9⅞	9½	9½—	½
8	4⅛	SupIndl.12b	10	2	6½	6½	6½—	¼
5⅝	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	10	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	4⅞	Synalov .10r	5	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	4	726	30⅝	29¾	30⅛+	⅛
19¾	17	Sysco Cp .28	7	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		37	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼

T

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15¼	12½	Tandy Brnd	14	45	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	⅜
18⅝	6½	Tasty 1.05a	7	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
5	2⅞	Techel Oper		2	4½	4½	4½	
3	1⅝	Techel Tape	8	799	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Tcehtrl .10e	7	5	4	4	4 +	⅛
7	3⅝	TeleCom Cp	7	18	6	6	6 +	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp		45	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Tenneco wt		25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
5¼	2⅝	TennFS .40e		13	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
18⅛	10⅛	Teradyn Inc	146	13	17½	17¼	17½+	⅜
13⅛	10¼	TerraC .40a	4	13	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5¼	2½	TesoroPt wt		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Texstar .22t	0	34	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Textron wt		4	17⅛	17	17 —	¼
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		5	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9	7⅛	Thriftimt A		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		31	4	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	5	6	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3	Timpte Ind	17	26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16¼	11⅛	Tokheim .40	9	25	15⅛	14⅞	15¼+	¼
83	75½	TolEd pf7.76		z30	80	80	80 +	2
9½	6⅝	ToppsGu .20	8	28	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	¼
12⅞	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	29	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6⅝	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅝	11⅞	TriSfMtr .80	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
5½	3⅞	Trico Ind	5	92	4	3¾	3¾—	¼
3 5-16	3	Tubos Mex	5	44	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
6⅛	3	Tultco .20e	13	1	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
13½	9⅛	Turbodyne	9	10	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	13	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	

U

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	14¼	U&I 1.28a	8	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	7	81	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
3½	1⅞	UNA .10a		9	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Unimax Grp		15	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1¾	UnimaxG pf		1	2½	2½	2½	
11⅝	8¼	UnAirPd .56	7	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	35	34	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
⅞	7-16	UnBrand wt		87	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	14	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
1½	¾	UnNat Corp		12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		1	4	4	4	
6⅝	5⅜	UnRlIT .52e	9	20	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		90	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5⅝	US Ban Trst		2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
12	8⅝	US Flllr .24	8	40	10⅝	10¼	10½—	¼
¼	⅛	US LsgR wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4¾	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3	1⅜	US Radium		15	2⅛	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
22½	18½	US Redu .60	5	11	22	22	22	
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	14	3	23½	23¼	23¼—	½
15¾	10½	Unity Buy S	8	9	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
1⅞	¾	Univ Contnr		7	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08a	8	27	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	x1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
7⅞	5⅞	UnvSav .44	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	URS Corp	9	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		22	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛

V

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .62t	9	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	VanDorn .40	9	3	8½	8½	8½—	¼
12	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	56	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
10⅝	6	Veecolns .32	17	12	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	¼
4½	1⅜	Verit Ind	72	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25⅞	14⅝	VermtA .40b	11	12	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	12	379	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipl Inc		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Viatech Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
1⅞	1	Viking Genl		38	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Vikoa Inc	119	16	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		15	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
4⅛	2½	Vishay Intrl	7	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Vulcan Corp		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11⅜	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	34	9	8½	8⅝—	⅛
16¼	11	Vulcinc pf 1		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

W - X - Y - Z

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¾	3⅞	WabMg .10a	8	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7⅞	Wacknht .40	7	14	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
4⅝	1⅜	WadelEq .10	24	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	11	2	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
3¼	2¼	Wainoco Oil	13	5	3 1-16	3	3	
4	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	16	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		2	5⅝	5½	5½	
31⅞	21¾	WasPstB .50	12	4	31	30¾	30¾—	⅜
16⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.30	11	2	16	16	16	
3¼	1⅜	Weiman Co	78	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	7¾	WestChP .40	7	105	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
10⅞	9¼	Westats Ptl	10	15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
1⅝	½	Westby Fsh		11	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
5⅞	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	27	5½	5⅝	5½+	⅛
8½	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	15	7¼	7⅝	7¼	
9⅝	6⅞	Whippny .60	13	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .34	24	3	6½	6½	6½—	¼
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
27¼	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	11	25¼	24⅛	24⅞—	¼
1¼	⅜	Whittakr wt		41	⅞	13-16	13-16—	⅛
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	7	11	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
2⅝	1½	Willcx Gibb		4	2	2	2	
4¾	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	12	3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
16¼	10⅞	Winkimn .60	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Wolf HowB		2	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
1⅝	1	Wool Lt .06e	15	1	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16+1-16	
11⅜	6	Worcest Cll	6	34	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
9⅝	6¼	Work Wr .60	6	16	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1½	¾	Wright Har		155	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	6	202	17⅝	16¼	17 —	½
6¼	3⅝	WyleLab .24	10	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	42	33	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	10	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	¼
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅞	4⅞	Zimmr Hom	23	70	11½	11	11¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex divldned and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, March 18.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.74½	*.81¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	300
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.93	213.80
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	85-86	83-84
Lead, spot, lb	.21	.24½
Copper elec., lb	.63½	.63½-.65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.5005	3.87½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	.38½-.39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.218	4.30
Gold N.Y., oz.	134.35	177.50
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	783.30	738.80

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 18, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	15.17	15.40	15.08	15.08	15.25

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	45.10
Albert Heijn	119
Algembank	357
Amrobank	80.90
A'dam	84
Fokker	44.20
Heineken	148.40
H.V.A.	51.50
Holl-Am-H	87
Hoogovens	64.70
K.L.M.	119
Nation. Ned.	99.50
Pakhoed	133
Philips new	33.60
Robeco	203.70
Rolinco	147
Royal Dutch	121.40
Unilever	128.80
Van Ommer	225
VerMach	175

Brussels

Arbed	4,490
Brux-Lamb	2,230
Cock Ougree	942
Electrobel	5,950
GB-Inno-BM	1,750
Petrofina	5,540
Hoboken	4,200
Ph Gevaert	1,328
Soc Générale	2,510
Solvay	2,690
Un Minière	1,360

Frankfurt

AEG	98.70
BASF	172
Bayer	148.70
Commerzbk	205.50
Cont Gummi	110
Daimler	372.50
Deemag	180
DeutBank	325
DresdeBk	*245.50
Hoechst	170.40
Gels Aktien	81.80
Hoesch	65
Karlsdt	440
Kaufhof	278
KHD	181.20
Lufthansa	94.50
Mannesmann	364.50
Metallgesell	272
Neckermann	98.80
Rheinstahl	115
RWE new	151
Schering	361
Siemens	316.50
Thyssen	137.50
Veba	114.30
Volkswagen	148.38

London

Anglo-Am	2.75
Augo-Am cp	£22.00
Barclay Bk	2.78
Beecham Gr	3.57
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.33
Bowater	1.94
Brit-Am Tob	3.58
Brit Oxyg	0.61½
Brit Pet	5.80
Burmah	0.37
CadburySc	0.50½
Chartered	1.38
Courtaulds	1.47
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.26
Decca Rec	2.80
Distillers	1.46½
Dunlop	0.85
E Mustine	2.62
GEC	1.56
FreeStGed	£19⅝
GKN	3.32
Glaxo Gr	3.68
Gold Fields	1.64
Gt Un St	2.07
Guinness	1.29
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson Bay	£15.00
Imp Chem	3.94
Imps	0.73½
Mark & Spen	0.93
MetalBox	2.72
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	7.82
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£35.00
R.T.Z.	1.98
Shell	4.67
Thorn (A)	2.58
Tube Invest	3.56
Union Carb	3.05
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	£26.00
West Deep	£9⅞
West Drief	£23.50
West Hold	£22.25
West Mln	1.65
Woolworth	0.59
ZCI	0.32

Milan

Bastogi	1,145
Erba	1,800
Erc Marelli	479
Fiat	1,385
Finsider	257
Generali	84,750
IFI	2,100
Italgas	513
Italsider	353
LaRinas	61
Montedis	452
Olivetti	1,055
Pirelli	920
Snia Visco	1,312
Terni	300

Paris

Air Liquide	384
Alimentaire	85.20
BSN	672
Carrefour	2,180
Cim Lafarge	218
Citroën	66
Cie Bancaire	469.90
CFP	131
CGE	345
CCF	151
Ferodo	447
Imétal	107.60
L'Oréal	975
Mach Bull	39.10
Michelin	1,450
Moët-Hens	575
Moulinex	297
Paribas	181
PUK	111.30
Penarroya	57
Perrier	116
Peugeot	391
Rh Poulenc	103.20
Saclior	72
St Gobain	136
Suez	266
Télémécan	745
Thomson	245.50
Usinor	78

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,245
Buehrle	1,585
B Boveri	1,720
Ciba-Geigy	1,680
Cr Suisse	2,725
Fischer	730
HofRochN	10,025
Nestlé	3,500
Sandoz	5,200
Sté B Suisse	466
Sulzer	2,670
U.B. Suisse	3,555

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	15.05	15.14	14.85	14.85	15.06
Sep	14.85	14.99	14.70	14.70	14.80
Oct	14.83	14.95	14.68	14.68	14.85
Mar	14.60	14.70	14.55	14.55	14.65
May	14.58	14.85	14.50	14.50	14.58
Jul	14.56	14.56	14.40	N14.50	14.54

Sales: 5,471.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	69.70	70.00	69.00	69.84S	69.60
May	65.40	65.90	64.60	65.39S	65.45
Jul	62.40	62.80	61.50	62.35S	62.47
Sep	60.10	60.49	59.30	59.95S	59.17
Dec	57.50	57.50	57.05	57.20S	57.52
Mar	56.15	56.15	56.15	55.85S	56.26

Sales: 1,294.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Mar	62.80	63.10	62.50	63.20S	62.40
May	63.30	63.70	62.90	63.70S	62.90
Jul	64.10	64.50	63.80	64.40S	63.70
Sep	64.90	65.30	64.60	65.20S	64.50
Dec	66.00	66.50	65.70	66.30S	65.60
Jan	66.40	66.70	66.20	66.70S	66.00
Mar	67.20	67.60	66.90	67.50S	66.80

Sales estimated: 4,614.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Apr	9.10	9.18	8.85	9.00	9.10
May	11.99	12.25	11.73	12.18	12.00
Nov	5.42	5.42	5.35	5.35	5.40
Mar	6.43	6.50	6.37	6.43	B6.43
Apr	6.94	7.00	6.88	7.00	A6.95
May	8.01	8.10	7.89	A8.08	7.99

Sales: 3,593.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	414.30	424.30	418.50	418.20S	421.00
Apr	423.20	423.20	420.50	418.40S	421.20
May	425.90	427.00	420.00	420.30S	423.20
Jul	431.50	431.50	424.50	424.90S	428.10
Sep	436.20	436.40	430.00	430.29S	433.40
Dec	445.50	445.50	438.50	439.10S	442.30
Jan	447.50	447.50	441.50	442.10S	445.20
Mar	453.80	454.80	450.00	448.10S	451.30
May	459.00	459.00	454.00	454.10S	457.30
Jul	452.20	452.20	452.20	450.20S	463.50

Sales estimated: 6,239.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	61.65	62.00	61.00	61.15	B61.65
May	63.35	63.95	63.10	63.10	63.50
Jul	65.10	65.65	64.95	B64.90	65.20
Sep	65.70	67.00	65.70	B65.65	B65.90
Jan	69.00	69.00	69.00	B68.75	B69.00

Sales: 450.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	58.20	59.20	58.20	59.10	58.10
Jul	59.05	59.99	59.05	59.90	58.85
Oct	58.25	59.10	58.25	59.10	57.97
Dec	57.65	58.10	57.60	58.05	57.35
Mar	58.45	58.70	58.45	B58.90	58.30
May	58.90	58.90	58.90	B59.35	58.78

Sales: 1,650.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Apr	135.00	135.30	134.10	134.30S	134.40
May	134.80	134.80	134.80	134.30S	134.40
Jun	134.90	135.20	134.10	134.20S	134.30
Aug	135.50	136.00	135.00	134.90S	134.90
Oct	136.50	136.60	135.50	135.80S	135.80
Dec	137.60	138.00	137.50	136.90S	136.80
Feb	138.50	138.60	138.40	138.09S	137.90
Apr	140.00	140.00	139.00	139.20S	139.10

Sales estimated: 1,011.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 18, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.65	3.67½	3.65	3.68½	3.64½
May	3.72	3.76½	3.72	3.74	3.70½
Jul	3.78	3.82½	3.78	3.79	3.77½
Sep	3.84	3.87	3.83	3.85½	3.82
Dec	3.93	3.97½	3.93	3.96	3.92
Mar	4.05	4.06	4.04½	4.04½	4.02

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.65½	2.67¼	2.65½	2.67¼	2.65¼
May	2.72	2.73¼	2.72	2.73½	2.71
Jul	2.76	2.77½	2.76	2.77¼	2.75
Sep	2.72½	2.73½	2.72	2.73½	2.71½
Dec	2.66½	2.66¾	2.65½	2.66½	2.65¼
Mar	2.71½	2.72½	2.71½	2.72½	2.71¼
May	2.75	2.76	2.75	2.75¾	2.74½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	4.73	4.74¾	4.72	4.73	4.70½
May	4.79	4.82½	4.78½	4.81½	4.76¾
Jul	4.88	4.90½	4.86¾	4.89	4.85
Aug	4.90	4.93	4.90	4.91	4.88
Sep	4.94½	4.97	4.94	4.95½	4.93
Nov	5.00	5.03½	5.00	5.02	4.99½
Jan	5.08	5.11½	5.08	5.09	5.07
Mar	5.17	5.18	5.16	5.16½	5.14
May	5.24½	5.25	5.22½	5.23½	5.21

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	16.47	16.47	16.30	16.35	16.40
May	16.60	16.64	16.41	16.45	16.48
Jul	16.80	16.80	16.42	16.62	16.65
Aug	16.80	16.85	16.69	16.69	16.73
Sep	16.85	16.90	16.75	16.75	16.79
Oct	16.90	16.95	16.80	16.83	16.85
Dec	17.00	17.10	16.90	16.90	16.95
Jan	17.10	17.10	16.95	16.95	17.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	129.00	131.00	129.00	130.00	129.00
May	133.50	135.10	133.40	134.90	133.10
Jul	135.20	137.10	135.20	137.00	135.00
Aug	136.70	138.50	136.50	138.50	136.30
Sep	138.00	139.50	137.70	139.50	137.70
Oct	139.00	140.70	139.00	140.50	139.00
Dec	141.50	142.70	141.00	142.50	141.00
Jan	144.50	144.50	144.50	144.50	143.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	425.50	425.50	417.00	417.00	432.50
Apr	423.50	424.50	417.50	417.50	420.50
May	—	—	—	419.50	423.00
Jun	428.00	428.50	421.50	422.00	425.00
Aug	433.00	433.40	427.00	427.50	430.50
Oct	439.00	439.00	433.50	434.00	436.50
Dec	445.00	445.50	439.50	439.50	441.50
Feb	452.00	452.00	446.00	446.00	448.00
Apr	455.90	455.90	451.70	451.70	454.20
Jun	465.00	465.00	458.00	458.00	460.00
Aug	470.00	470.00	464.00	464.00	465.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	36.75	36.87	36.45	36.75	36.35
Jun	40.35	40.65	40.35	40.55	40.10
Aug	42.30	42.50	42.20	42.50	42.10
Oct	42.80	43.12	42.80	a42.97	42.60
Dec	43.50	43.80	43.45	b43.70	43.37
Feb	44.00	44.00	43.80	44.00	43.72

Sales: April 2106; June 2320; Aug 785; Oct 255; Dec 75; Feb 6.

Open interest: April 6294; June 6844; Aug 4132; Oct 1461; Dec 839; Feb 144.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	44.40	45.00	44.32	45.00	44.20
Jun	45.45	46.20	45.35	46.05	45.20
Jul	45.50	46.37	45.50	46.25	45.50
Aug	43.40	44.10	43.40	44.10	43.35
Oct	40.35	41.20	40.10	41.20	40.20
Dec	40.25	40.95	40.15	40.95	40.10
Feb	39.90	40.40	39.65	40.30	a39.75
Apr	38.00	38.50	38.00	b38.50	a37.45

Sales: April 1692; June 2572; July 1242; Aug 168; Oct 158; Dec 50; Feb 12; April 1.

Open interest: April 4316; June 3854; July 2504; Aug 1014; Oct 589; Dec 397; Feb 71; April 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	51.80	52.35	51.80	b52.35	51.55
Apr	47.10	47.90	47.10	47.90	47.20
May	45.15	45.45	45.10	45.10	44.85

Jun	47.70	47.80	47.25	47.60	47.20
Sep	53.90	54.00	53.90	54.00	53.50
Nov	—	—	—	n54.50	a54.50
Dec	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	56.50

Sales: March 13; April 87; May 74; June 33; Sep 6; Nov 0; Dec 4.

Open interest: March 127; April 667; May 577; June 377; Sep 231; Nov 5; Dec 174.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Mar	73.20	74.65	73.00	b74.40	b73.05
May	73.20	74.55	73.02	74.20	72.85
Jul	72.80	74.10	72.68	74.00	72.60
Aug	70.40	71.70	70.30	71.50	70.45
Feb	64.90	65.50	64.90	65.47	64.90

Sales: March 54; May 3192; July 1240; Aug 79; Feb 20.

Open interest: March 246; May 3494; July 2657; Aug 999; Feb 47.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	134.90	135.00	134.20	134.20	134.20
Jun	135.10	135.30	134.10	134.10	134.40
Sep	136.40	136.50	135.00	135.10	135.60
Dec	137.90	138.10	136.60	136.60	137.20
Mar	140.00	140.00	139.00	139.50	139.20
Jun	142.00	142.00	141.00	141.00	141.20

Sales: March 6; June 824; Sept. 125; Dec. 110; March 35; June 20.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	188.75	186	188.90-188.25	186.10-186.25
Aug	187	185	186.30-186.50	185 -185.15
Oct	185.75	184	185 -185.20	164.05-184.25
Dec	184	182.50	183.25-183.50	182.50-182.75
Mar	183	183	182.25-183.50	182.10-182.25
May	182.20	181.70	181.75-182.25	181.90-181.95
Aug	No trade		181 -182	180.25-181
Lots: 3,446.				
COCOA				
Mar	800	792	792 -793	796.50-797
May	772	765.50	767 -768	769 -769.50
Jul	752	746.50	747 -748	749.50-750
Sep	731.50	727	727 -728	729 -731
Dec	709.50	707	709 -709.50	708 -709
Mar	701	698	700 -701	700 -701
May	691	690	690 -691	691 -693
Lots: 1,896.				
COFFEE				
Mar	No trade		876 -890	865 -868
May	894	883	888 -890	878 -880
Jul	907	875	902 -904	893 -894
Sep	920	910	916 -917	906 -907
Nov	930	919	924 -925	916 -917
Jan	940	933	934 -935	926 -928
Mar	943	938	939 -941	932 -933
Lots: 2,197.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
spot	709.50-	710.50	702.50-	703.50
3 months	730 -	731	722.50-	723
Cathodes: spot	699 -	700	693.50-	694.50
3 months	719.50-	720	712.50-	713
Tin: spot	3,623	-3,630	3,583	-3,590
3 months	3,673	-3,675	3,635	-3,638
Lead: spot	204.50-	205	204 -	205
3 months	212 -	212.50	211.25-	211.50
Zinc: spot	383 -	384	380.10-	381.50
3 months	395.50-	396	392.50-	393
Silver: spot	219.50-	220	219.30-	220
3 months	224.90-	225	224.50-	224.60

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,735	1,733	1,735-1,740	+15
Jul			1,745-1,755	+25
Aug	1,785	1,775	1,782-1,785	+20
Oct	1,737	1,723	1,732-1,734	+ 7
Nov			1,710-1,715	+15
Jan	1,715	—	1,712-1,715	+12
Mar			1,715-1,718	+10
May			1,717-1,720	+12
Lots: 255.				
COCOA				
Mar	692	687	683-695	+ 3
Apr			698-708	
May	703	698	700-703	U.C.
Jul	692	688	685- —	+ 6
Sep			690-691.50	+ 3
Dec	662	660	658-661	+ 3
Mar	655	654	652-655	—
Lots: 237.				

Market Summaries

March 18, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Anaconda	409,900	26	
Gulf Oil	317,100	22¾	— ¼
Citicorp	311,000	34¼	+1
Sony Corp	306,900	9¾	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	218,900	25⅛	+ ⅛
AmEl Pw	205,100	21	+ ¼
Gen Motors	174,400	68⅝	— ⅜
Un Bancp	172,100	9⅝	— ⅛
Scott Paper	166,100	23⅞	+ ¼
UAL Inc	157,400	23¼	+ ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	156,500	56¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler	142,200	18¾	— ⅛
Saxon Ind	135,900	6½	— ¼
IntTelTel	135,700	27¾	— ⅛
Un Camp	131,300	92	—1⅜

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	20.33	26.19
Advances	499	786
Declines	935	639
Unchanged	420	452
Total issues	1854	1877
New 1976 highs	42	93
New 1976 lows	17	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	982.53	988.98	971.35	979.85	— 6.14
20 Trn	207.10	208.71	205.33	206.71	— 1.06
15 Util	86.43	87.26	86.08	86.82	+ 0.52
65 Stk	300.01	302.20	297.11	299.55	— 1.30

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.04	112.18	112.99	—0.49
15 Railroads	44.84	44.28	44.53	—0.14
60 Utilities	45.85	45.11	45.44	—0.04
500 Stocks	101.37	99.73	100.45	—0.41

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.85	53.65	53.70	—0.21
Industrials	60.03	59.83	59.87	—0.29
Transportation	38.91	38.83	38.81	—0.36
Utilities	35.48	35.37	35.42	—0.01
Finance	52.84	52.58	52.78	+0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 17	167,301	386,052	1,257
Mar 16	155,836	386,867	1,515
Mar 15	177,698	443,958	2,279
Mar 12	173,951	455,690	2,421
Mar 11	168,935	480,301	1,450
Mar 10	167,951	443,415	2,046

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Dynalect Co	305,700	6	+ ¼
Kaiser Ind	162,400	12⅝	— ⅛
Techcl Tape	86,700	3½	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	84,200	30	
Champ Ho	72,400	6⅛	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	72,200	1½	
Presley Co	71,400	13⅞	— ⅛
Vernitron	58,200	6	+ ¾
Gladding	58,100	9⅝	— ⅜
Dataprod	43,100		ogtl - 5

Approx total stock sales 3,280,000
Stock sales year ago 2,673,345

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.94	103.27	103.32	—0.50

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-42

AmFinSy pf	Eagle Pich	North Telec
Am Stand	Edison Bros	PennaCo pf
Asarco Inc	Evans Pd	Phil Ind pf
Beldg Hem	FedPap Bd	Shapell Ind
Bell Howell	FePa 1.20pf	Smith AO
Bemis Co	Finl Feder	Stop Shop
Brown Co	Handy Har	Trinity Ind
Centex Corp	Jewel Cos	UnPac Corp
Chris Craft	JimWalt 5pf	UnitFinl Cal
ChrisC cvpf	Ludlow Cp	US Gypsm
Cl Rltvinv	Manuf Han	Walgreen
Citicorp	MtFuel Sup	Warc 1.60pf
Coltind pf A	Nat Presto	Webb DelE
Dorsey Cp	Nat Presto	Wheel LakE
Dravo Corp		

NEW LOWS-17

Albertsons	Duq 2.10pf	NSPw 3.60pf
ClnnGas El	GenPubUt	Norton Sim
City Inv wt	GenTel&El	Occi 2.16pf
ComE 2.37pf	KanGasEl	OhPow 14pf
CmE 1.42pf	Marsh McL3	ScudDVt pf
Dun Bradst	Nat Chemsh	

Currency Rates

March 18, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6950	5.1890	106.255*	57.27*	30.93y	—	6.8720*	106.57*	44.10*
Brussels (c)	39.115	75.85	15.456	8.3448	4.503*	14.868	—	15.52	6.4145
Frankfurt	2.5373	4.8855	—	53.84*	3.800x	94.41*	6.470*	99.91*	41.54*
London (z)	1.9245	—	4.8810	9.0650	1,879	5.1790	75.35	4.8850	11.7425
Milan	875.0	1684.75	344.83	185.41	—	325.05	22.828	346.25	143.45
Paris	4.705	9.0715	186.135*	—	5.4050x	175.0*	12.0225*	186.250*	77.425*
Zurich	2.5325	4.8763	100.0*	53.9*	0.2897*	94.21*	6.45*	—	41.4*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0025: Escudo: 28.85; Israeli £: 7.52; Peseta: 67.075; Schilling: 18.365; Sw. krona: 4.3735; Yen: 299.60; Belgian financial franc: 41.25; Canadian $: 0.9847; Hong Kong $: 4.9750.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Gold Markets

March 18, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	134.30	134.25	+0.90
Zurich	134.125	134.375	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	137.95	138.36	+0.95

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅝-5⅛	2½-2¾	⅝ ⅞	20 -25
1 M.	5⅛-5¼	2¾-3	1⅛-1⅜	12¾-13¼
3 M.	5⅝-5¾	3⅛-3⅜	1⅝-1⅞	11⅞-12⅛
6 M.	6⅝-6¾	3⅜-3⅝	2⅜-2⅝	11½-11¾
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	4⅜-4⅝	3¼-3½	11½-11¾

Atlantic Richfield Bids For Anaconda Shares

LOS ANGELES, March 18 (AP-DJ).—Atlantic Richfield Co. said that beginning today it will offer to purchase 6 million common shares of Anaconda Co. for cash at a net price to tendering stockholders of $27 a share.

The 6 million shares represent about 27 per cent of Anaconda's outstanding common stock.

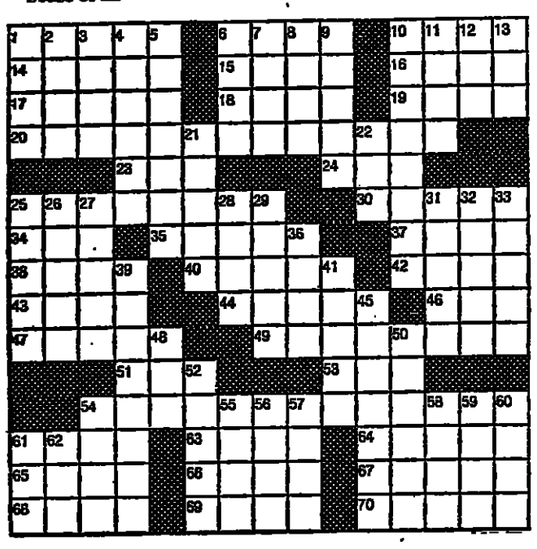
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sour
6 Shed feathers
10 Batting stats
14 Louisiana sight
15 Love, to Catullus
16 Sea bird
17 Scotland Yard items
18 Data, for short
19 Force
20 Like some jokes
23 Highway: Abbr.
24 Speed
25 Landscape debris
30 Mythical gods' blood
34 —— Friday
35 Flower part
37 Cattle of old
38 Common interjection
40 Shakespeare's Katharina
42 Obstacle
43 Cooked
44 Juniper
46 Numbered cube
47 Ice-cream and baking
49 Facial décor
51 Livingston, Seuss et al.
53 Southern power org.
54 Annoyance
61 Stylish
63 Metropolitan or disaster
64 Ship-mast gear
65 Profanity
66 Sincere
67 Kansas town
68 Angler's aim
69 This, in Madrid
70 Scorecard entries

DOWN

1 Basics
2 City of Colombia
3 Regarded
4 Boatmen
5 Inge play
6 Kind of man or order
7 Prefix with present or bus
8 Hit a high fly
9 Marital pledge
10 Relatives of hillbillies
11 Jail afloat
12 Travelers' rest
13 Work with type
21 French parents
22 After Jr.
25 Golly's relatives
26 "Gulliver's Travels" figure
27 African antelope
28 Numerical suffixes
29 Poet Teasdale et al.
31 Native of India
32 Walking —— (elated)
33 Bavarian river
36 Son of Jacob
39 Worry
41 Shoe-buyer's concern
45 "—— Sunday"
48 Title used by 31 Down
50 Kind of split or boat
52 Trap
54 English statesman
55 Provokes
56 Uncluttered
57 Narrative
58 Dutch cheese
59 "... nor iron bars a ——"
60 Plateau of Yugoslavia
61 Part of a garden ear
62 "Bali ——"



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Overcast
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Clear
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Showers
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Clear
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	63	Clear
FRANKFURT	3	46	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—4	25	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear
LISBON	14	57	Clear
LONDON	8	46	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Sunny
MADRID	16	61	Clear
MILAN	15	59	Clear
MONTREAL	—11	12	Clear
MOSCOW	—2	28	Snow
MUNICH	10	50	Rain
NEW YORK	0	32	Clear
NICE	15	59	Clear
OSLO	4	39	Clear
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	8	46	Overcast
ROME	15	59	Clear
SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Clear
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
TUNIS	16	61	Clear
VIENNA	8	46	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Clear
WASHINGTON	6	43	Clear
ZURICH	7	45	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

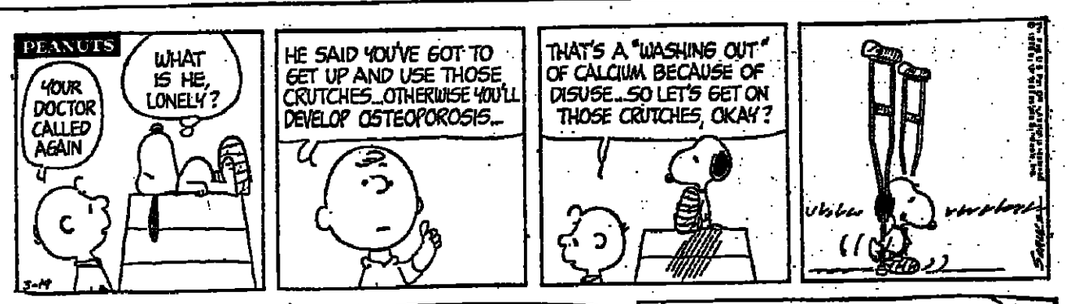
March 18, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregular.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.31
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.48
Austral. Select Fd	$0.27 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF603.25
— (d) Conbar	SF762
— (d) Grobar	SF582
— (d) Stockbar	SF902
(w) Brownmvest	$12.71
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.45
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$5.21
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd	$7.56
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.49
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$6.28
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF1,153
(d) Caribico Open-End	$120.10
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.33
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$830.05
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$8.34
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.51
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V.	$8.95
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Crossec	SF570
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF80
— (d) Usec	SF856
— (d) Europavalor	SF131.25
(i) Crosby Fund S A	$4.36
(w) D.G.G.	$41.03
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.20
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.55
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd	$12.31
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,086
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.60
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM77.60
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets	$16.92
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sycs Tr.	$51.31
— (w) Fidelity Equitrans	$5.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$18.67
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$27.43
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.91
(d) Fiducem	SF1,015
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$124.03
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$13.82
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.50
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$35.86
(w) Fleming S.A	$55.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$26.04
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	LF1,307
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF77.82
(d) Fonditalia	$9.78
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.85
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$5.69
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.57
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.43
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$27.33
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$6.61
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$8.19
(w) Hansmann Holdgs NV	$6.460
(i) H.O.L.T. Hobet	$26.17
(d) Icofund	$9.94
(d) Intertix	SF306.85
(d) Interfund S.A	$5.57
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.87
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$22.51*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.97
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$40.70
(d) Italamerica S A. Fund	$8.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.38
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.68
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.59
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East Trust	$54.81
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$17.07
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,626
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.27
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$19.56
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$23.06
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd	SF429.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF361
(w) Luxfund	$19.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.76
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.29
(w) N.A.M.P	$67.43
(w) Nippon Fund	$38.72
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$6.39
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.43
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.59
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.49
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,719
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,126
(d) Rentinvest	LF913
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.62
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.43
(w) Samura Portfolio	SF58.75
Share Realty N.V	$15.12
Share International N.V	$4.44
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.30
S.M.C FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.10
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.63
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V	$7.36
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM93.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw & Est	SF1,357
— (r) Securswiss	SF940
(d) Soros Fund	$219.39
(w) Star Fund	$4.67
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF476.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF357
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF713.50
— (d) Unv. Bond Select	SF79.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SFN1.88
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$26.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V	$35.77
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.39
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca. U.S. Sh	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF90
— (d) Euro Europe Sh	SF123
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF82
— (d) Globinvest	SF63
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF76.50
— (d) Rouatac-Invest	SF350.50
— (d) Satit South Afr. Sh	SF185
— (d) Sima Sw's & Est	SF176
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM116.50
— (d) Europafonds	DM3.30
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.55
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.50
— (d) Unispecial I	DM63.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.16
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd	$12.32
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,369.44
(w) Wesb Proprietary N V	$1,455.71
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$419.85
(w) Worldwide Securities	$46.23
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,884.32

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/Y $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



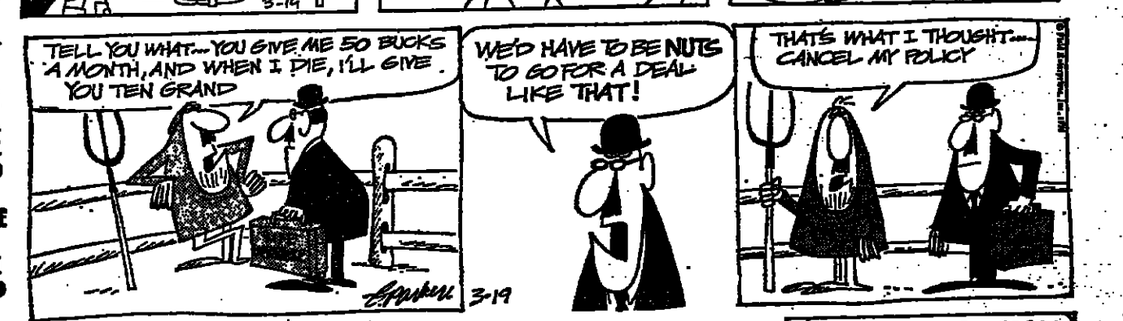
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



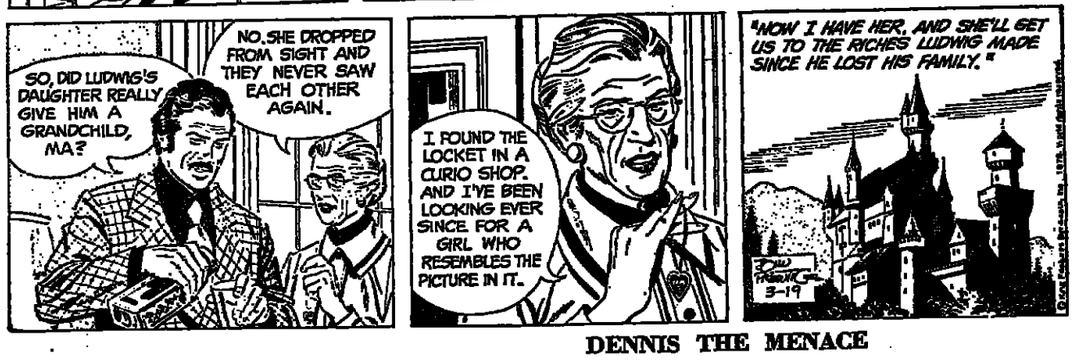
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CYDEA

TRYAR

PHISAR

BEJARB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: IT'S ○○○○ TO ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HYENA LOUSE BEHAVE FALTER

Answer: How he told her that he had lost money at the races—"HOARSE!"

BOOKS

A NEW AGE NOW BEGINS
A People's History of the Revolution

By Page Smith. McGraw-Hill. 1,899 pp. Two Volumes. With Maps. $24.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

THIS could be regarded as the book about the American Revolution that the general reader has been awaiting, for it brings together in a totality the whole Revolution and its necessary antecedents since early colonial days. Everything about the book is spacious and on a grand scale. The dominant theme itself is grand—that the Revolution was "the movement of a *whole people*," who, as a result of their victory, came to regard themselves as Americans, a people apart from others in the world.

The book's type is large, and so is the writing. Page Smith, professor emeritus of the University of California at Santa Cruz, possesses a masterly narrative style that reminds one of such 19th-century historians as Francis Parkman and early 20th-century ones as John Bach McMaster. Relying a good deal on firsthand sources, Prof. Smith laces his history with drama, which means recounting events in a suspenseful manner. There is scarcely a dull page in the two volumes.

Most of his set pieces have a novelist's flair for description that gives them immediacy and transmutes the reader into a witness of such events as the Boston Massacre, Washington's Christmas attack on Trenton and Burgoyne's surrender to Gates at Saratoga. Events themselves are central to Prof. Smith's view of history, a conception that is likely to prove disturbing to some readers and surely to many other historians, because it abnegates a function that most modern historians have assumed to be a substantial part of their craft.

"The truth of an event," Prof. Smith contends, "is to be found in the full and careful telling of it—that . . . the event, properly told, contains its own interpretation." Although I am in favor of "the full and careful" reconstruction of events and although the absence of footnotes doesn't bother me, I believe that a historian has an obligation to extract his meaning and remind us of the meanings that other historians have discerned. It is not a matter of being guided by authority so much as it is a question of appraising a historian's fundamental understanding of what he describes. In this respect, I believe Prof. Smith relies overmuch on the theory that the forces of history are implicitly evident in historical events.

Nonetheless, Prof. Smith acts out of a laudable motive, to make history a living, breathing experience for readers, rather than an expedition through pages of pedantry. "It is my purpose," he explains, "to take [the Revolution] away from the academic historians and return it to [the general reader]." The American Revolution has spawned a large crop of academic nit-pickers, but Prof. Smith's scatter-shot attack on the professors strikes me, its ill temper aside, as not accurate. There are some excellent academic histories of the Revolution that do not smell of the lamp, just as there are some poor narrative histories that could have benefitted from more exactitude in research.

Be that as it may, Prof. Sm[ith]'s book lays heavy emphasis showing us how the Revol[ution] occurred; in John Adams's phrase, "in the hearts and m[inds] of the American people." He accomplishes this. The book pens the popular nature of long struggle for indepen[dence] that began in 1763 and culm[inated] ed, at least on the battlefield Yorktown in 1781. This count is likely to perturb military historians becau[se] concentrates on militia or rilla actions rather than George Washington and battle heroes. But Prof. has no difficulty in showing Washington's Continentals in no major engagements the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 to Yorktown in October.

The burden of the fig[hting] rested with the irregulars, m[en] small farmers. It was they harried the British and them up at such beachhead they had established. This the effect of making the B[ritish] almost totally dependent on supply lines from England wary as well of venturing far outside the cities they In addition to giving Ame[rican] guerrillas their due, the also recalls Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox's fighting in South and George Clark's feats in the old N[orth]west.

The book, moreover, rec[reates] political events in such a that a strong feeling em[erged] that the Revolution grew moderate as it established This is an interesting w[ay] presenting the evidence, but I suspect, a just conclusion radical democrats, such as who came out of the R[evolution], were a notic[eably] absent force in this count the Constitutional Conventi[on] taken as a measure of the te[mper] and thought of Americans in 1780s.

The Revolution was, neve[rthe]less, an epic occurrence a first successful struggle national independence in And Prof. Smith is not treating it in bardic Homeric, fashion.

Alden Whitman is on the of The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports more than 250 bookstores in 11[0] munities throughout the United Weeks are not necessarily consec[utive].

FICTION

This week	Last week	
1	1	Curtain, by Agatha Christie
2	2	The Choirboys, by Joseph Wambaugh
3	3	Ragtime, by E. L. Doctorow
4	4	Saving the Queen, by William F. Buckley
5	5	In the Beginning, by Chaim Potok
6	6	The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone
7	7	Nightwork, by Irwin Shaw
8	8	Audrey Rose, by Frank De Felitta
9	—	The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins
10	—	The Swiss Account, by Leslie Waller

GENERAL

1 Doris Day, Her Own Story, by A. E. Hotchner
2 Sting on the Empty Horses, by David Niven
3 The Russians, by Hedrick Smith
4 The Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D. with Miriam Klipper
5 Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer
6 Angels, by Billy Graham
7 World of Our Fathers, by Irving Howe
8 The Adams Chronicles, by Jack Shepherd
9 Spandau, by Albert Speer
10 Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	R	U	S		S	T	A	N		A	B	A	S	
R	A	R	E		S	T	E	R	E		R	E	B	A
A	V	A	L		C	A	S	U	S	B	E	L	L	I
B	E	L	L	B	O	Y	S		T	O	O	L	E	D
			S	A	T	E	E	N		A	I	L	A	
P	A	P	A	L		D	R	A	B		A	D	E	M
A	G	O	R	A	S		A	R	R	S		O	V	O
P	E	S	E	T	A	S		O	A	P	N	I	N	S
A	N	T		A	L	T	O		G	L	A	N	C	E
S	A	B	E		T	E	N	O		I	R	A	T	E
			E	M	S		P	E	E	R	C	E		
A	L	L	I	E	D		B	L	U	E	B	E	L	L
B	E	L	L	T	O	W	E	R	S		E	R	I	E
E	T	U	I		R	E	L	I	T		L	I	M	A
D	O	M	E		S	T	L	O			L	A	P	P

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from a book for beginning players shows the reader how to apply a negative inference. South opens one heart and his partner responds two clubs. East intervenes with two diamonds and South rebids his hearts. North raises to game and West naturally leads his partner's suit.

East takes the ace and king of diamonds, and can judge that South has the remaining diamond. Even if South has dropped the ten, as he should, on the second round, East is not deceived. If West has led top-of-nothing, he would play his middle card on the second round.

So East leads the jack of diamonds with the reasonable hope that West has a trump higher than dummy's eight. West duly produces the heart ten and exits with a spade. Now South must solve the problem of the heart king and can solve it by recalling the story of Sherlock Holmes and the dog that did not bark in the night.

East was the dealer, and passed originally. He is known to have begun with six diamonds headed by the ace-king-jack, and would have been sufficient for opening if accompanied by a heart king. His failure to bid until the second round left South to draw a negative inference, and he leads the heart ace. The only hope is that West's suit is now unguarded, and when that hope is fulfilled the game is made.

	NORTH	
	♠ A 5 2	
	♡ 8 7 3	
	◇ Q 5	
	♣ A K Q 8 4	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠ J 9 7 6 4		♠ 10 8
♡ K 10		♡ 6 4
◇ 9 2		◇ A K J 8 7
♣ J 10 8 5		♣ 7 6 2
	SOUTH	
	♠ K Q 3	
	♡ A Q J 9 5 2	
	◇ 10 6 4	
	♣ 3	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	2 ♣
2 ◇	2 ♡	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond nine

هكذا من الأصل

uhn Orders Owners to Open Camps; Players Appear Ready for Compromise

Nearness of Season Openers Is Cited

By Murray Chass

YORK, March 18 (NYT). missioner Bowie Kuhn, in- salvaging the start of the season, ordered major club owners last night to pring training camps "at liest possible time."

commissioner issued the y teletype as managers, and players have been g around the Florida, and California training eagerly awaiting such an

Identally, Kuhn's move ust as it appeared the and players were be- to creep closer together efforts toward settling oor dispute.

ng training traditionally March 1, with pitchers tchers reporting several arlier, but the owners to open camps this year y had reached a contract agreement with the Players Association or had made sufficient progress toward one.

It was known, however, that many owners wanted to open their camps because the season was scheduled to start on April 8, only three weeks from today.

Many people believed that the commissioner, who has such authority under article 1, section 2 of the major league agreement, wouldn't act unless the owners ordered him to order the camps open as a way out of their dilemma. But a spokesman for Kuhn said the commissioner acted on his own.

"Because I think it is now vital that spring training get under way without further delay," Kuhn said in a statement, "I have directed that all camps be opened at the earliest possible time. While nobody is more disappointed than I that we did not have solid progress toward a final agreement, the fans are the most important people around and their interests now become paramount. Opening the camps and starting the season on time is what they want."

The commissioner's spokesman explained that Kuhn advised the Player Relations Committee, the owners' negotiating group, on Tuesday of what he was thinking of doing. There was no indication of the reaction of the committee, which is made up of six club officials and the two league presidents.

The spokesman added that the commissioner had "pretty well made up his mind" to order camps opened before he heard the results of the Players Association executive board meeting in Tampa, Fla., yesterday.

"But out of courtesy to and consideration for the Players Association," the spokesman explained, "he waited until their meeting was over."

In issuing his order to the owners, Kuhn also directed John Gatherin, the owners' professional negotiator, to advise the clubs of the procedures they should follow in inviting players to camp.

Obviously, those players who have remained at home would be given sufficient time to fly or drive to their training sites. Some clubs, such as the Texas Rangers, have had many players on the scene. Others, such as the Yankees, have had only a handful.

In the past, an unwritten rule has precluded clubs from playing exhibition games until players have been in camp at least 10 days. That stipulation, however, could be waived. The owners, in their "best and final" offer to the players, had proposed beginning the games seven days after the opening of camps.

Although the basic agreement, the source of the dispute, expired last Dec. 31, the clubs presumably will follow the spring training allowances called for in that agreement.

It remains to be seen whether Kuhn, who last year was rehired for an additional seven years by the owners, will come under fire from any of the owners for his action. They will get their chance to express their opinions when they meet with Kuhn on Saturday in New York.



Bowie Kuhn



Marvin Miller

. . . talking toward settlement.

Agreement on Free Agent Limitations

By Joseph Durso

TAMPA, Fla., March 18 (NYT). —The 17-day shutdown of the baseball business appeared to be ending last night when the players softened their stand on the critical "reserve" issue and commissioner Bowie Kuhn ordered the 24 teams to open the spring training camps.

The sudden change in the impasse developed as 50 players gathered here in the heart of the training belt. Half the players formed the executive board of the Players Association, the others joined to discuss the "best and final offer" presented Tuesday by the owners.

During four hours of discussing and arguing the issues in the dispute, the players decided that the owners' offer was too "incomplete" for even a vote. But they did vote to pursue the negotiations and agreed to accept some sort of limitation on players who might become free agents during the next two years.

As a result, the players returned to their temporary homes across Florida and Arizona, waiting for the talks to be resumed and the camps to be opened. Their chief negotiator, Marvin Miller, flew to New York last night and said he would be "ready" to meet today with the owners' negotiators, who left Florida Tuesday when their "final" offer was initially rejected.

The key to breaking the stalemate apparently came from unrest on both sides of the sport, especially with the six-month regular season scheduled to start in three weeks.

Seven owners were reported to be critical of their negotiators for being "too soft" on the issue of controlling players' contracts while others pressed for the camps to be opened while the talks continued. August Busch Jr. of the St. Louis Cardinals even sent messages to the 23 other owners calling them to meet in Florida and supersede their negotiating team.

The players had their rebels, too, and some of them joined yesterday's meeting of the executive board here. Mike Marshall of the Los Angeles Dodgers led the "hard-line" group that argued against a settlement short of the recent favorable court rulings. Others insisted that the players soften their stand and accept some "liability" in an easier settlement.

The executive committee, which is made up of the player representatives of the teams, then took a vote that reportedly stood 15-7 in favor of a "reply" to the owners along these lines:

The "best and final offer" of the owners, a 10-page document that covered everything from minimum pay to meal money, was incomplete, but it represented "considerable progress."

• Continued negotiations "are required and we call on the owners' representatives to meet as quickly as possible." Meanwhile, the "lockout" of the players should be ended and the training camps opened "immediately in the best interests of baseball and everyone in it, including the fans."

• Both sides should consider accepting an offer of help by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, which has said it was "standing by." Meanwhile, the "basic agreement" covering labor matters in baseball should be extended to cover this season, and the players meanwhile would renew their pledge not to strike.

• Finally, the key provision said: "The Players Association is prepared to agree on a mechanism (for a limit on free agents) along the lines proposed by the owners."

The mechanism on limited free agents was the heart of the problem, and two radical changes in position this week were made to solve it. The first was taken by the owners when they abandoned their historic insistence on a "reserve system," which binds players to their teams year after year.

But they insisted on some controls, mainly this one: A player who elected to sell his services could not deal in a totally open market, the way Catfish Hunter did last year and Andy Messersmith is doing now. Each player would be allowed to deal with only eight of the 24 clubs in a selection process starting with the teams with the worst records.

The players indicated Tuesday that they would agree to a limitation for players in the future: but they said the collective bargaining code could not be made retroactive to cover those under current contracts. Some players might sue their colleagues for having, in effect, sold them out. And, said Miller, "If you accept the draft, you accept the liability."

At yesterday's meeting, though, the players decided to accept at least some liability, and that was the second radical change in position this week.

Both the players and Miller brushed off suggestions that the softer line had meant a "revolt" against Miller. They insisted that the motivating factor was to "get the talks off dead-center."

South Africa's Mixed Team Shown to Segregated Crowd

JOHANNESBURG, March 18 (Reuters).—South Africa's first mixed soccer team beat a squad of Argentinians, 5-0, before a segregated crowd of 30,000 at the Rand Stadium here this week.

The South African team of six blacks and five whites was assembled to show three officials of the International Football Federation (FIFA), who were attending the game, that the country's soccer administrators are trying to go multi-racial.

South Africa has been under suspension by FIFA since 1964 and cannot legally attract international competition. Whether last night's contest will result in a lifting of the ban will not be known until the full FIFA congress in Montreal in July.

The Argentines, not affiliated to their home federation, were overwhelmed by a four-goal outburst in the second half as the home side broke open a close game.

Black star Jomo Sano scored four goals, with the fifth going to Patrick Ntsoelengoe, also a black.

The South African team, drawn from the black and white leagues, were slow getting into their stride, perhaps because they came together only yesterday.

There were displays of partisanship before the match when the blacks in their stand cheered the black players as they were introduced, while the whites remained silent.

When a white player's name was called, the white spectators cheered and the blacks were quiet.

Police dogs patrolling the edge of the pitch beside the black stand left long before halftime.

FIFA delegation leader Harry Cavan of Northern Ireland gave a thumbs up sign after the match. He and delegation members John Goni of Chile and Sosa Lopez of Argentina will see government ministers in Cape Town later this week.

Newspapers here were delighted that the mixed game took place. "It is doubtful whether apartheid-inflicted and multinational-plagued South African sport can ever be the same again after this stunning success," said the Rand Daily Mail. "It was like the glittering light at the end of a long, dark tunnel as the black and white South Africans combined uncannily for players who had hardly practiced together."

Die Transvaler commented: "Let's admit it frankly, without the six black players the score would certainly not have been 5-0. Jomo Sono and Patrick Ntsoelengoe were absolutely masterly."

Cavan, FIFA vice-president, said "a marvellous match. There have been serious complaints about hugging and kissing in English football. Well, it was something to see a mixed team representing South Africa hugging and kissing."

Mixed sport is being played in South Africa presently but on an "invitation team" basis against foreign sides or as "multinational" teams representing the black, white, colored or Indian races. No regular mixed sport is played on a provincial or club basis.

British Tennis Event to Have Success if French Open Fails

BECKENHAM, England, March 18 (AP).—Officials of the Beckenham tournament will be rooting for tennis's top stars to be quickly eliminated.

Beckenham, one of the traditional warm-up events on grass before Wimbledon, is set for June 7 to 12 and clashes with the second week of the French championships at Paris's Roland Garros Stadium.

Officials are keeping 24 men's singles places and 10 women's places open for players who lose in the early rounds in Paris.

Several world-class players, including Arthur Ashe, Roscoe Tanner, Tom Gorman, Stan Smith, Erik Van Dillen and Charlie Pasarell, are entering only the singles in the French championships, a Beckenham spokesman said. So they could be available for this English tournament.

Anybody losing in the first two rounds in Paris would have time to come over and play Beckenham. Last year, Ashe missed Paris, with its slow clay courts, and played at Beckenham for practice on grass. It paid off. He won the Wimbledon title.

Connors Gains

CARLSBAD, Calif., March 18 (UPI).—American Jimmy Connors won the first nine games and coasted to a 6-0, 6-4 victory over Romanian Ion Tiriac last night in the opening round of the $100,000 Independent Players Association finals at the La Costa Racquet Club.

In earlier matches, Erik Van Dillen upset Marty Riessen, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4; Roscoe Tanner defeated Butch Walts, 7-6, 6-3 and Sandy Mayer beat Haroon Rahim, 7-6, 3-6, 6-2.

Frazier Does What He Enjoys Best: To Fight and Buy Autos

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT). —Anybody with five cars naturally needs a sixth. And so Joe Frazier has a Cadillac Seville on order.

"Powder blue," he said.

He can park the Seville in his driveway next to the gray-and-black '74 Rolls-Royce, next to the pearl-white '72 Mark IV, next to the maroon '75 Cadillac Royal Brougham, next to the purple '62 Corvette, next to the black Austin taxi. "Except that they're all in the shop but one right now," he was saying. "Blew the transmission on one, can't open the trunk on another, somethin' wrong with the others. Only thing that's runnin' is the Mark IV right now. I think what I need is a little somethin' to drive when they're all in the shop, somethin' that won't break down on me."

And then Frazier laughed, the laugh he uses when he's laughing at himself. Frazier was on the telephone from his Philadelphia gym where he is training for a 12-round fight with George Foreman that was announced today at the St. Regis Hotel here at a conference. This, of course, is the same Frazier who, wobbling on his heels and with his left eye closed, wasn't permitted by manager Eddie Futch to come out for the 15th round against Muhammad Ali in Manila nearly six months ago.

"But the most thing that convinced me to keep fightin'," Frazier was saying now, "is that I love to fight."

Going His Way

Futch would have preferred that Frazier retire. His previous manager, the late Yancey Durham, hoped that Frazier would retire in 1971 after outpointing Ali in their first extravaganza.

"I always like to make them out a liar," Frazier said, laughing. "No doubt they're all for me, but I think I'll be the first guy to know when things are all over, but they're really goin' right for me."

If he knows when he should retire, he will be among the few athletes who do.

"But," he continued, "I can sense that I still should be fightin'. In the morning, nobody has to touch me with an electric pole to get me up to do roadwork. I even been out late at night dancin' and when I get home, my body's still wide awake and I go get my runnin' clothes and do my roadwork, then get my eight hours sleep. And then nobody has to make me go to the gym. Boxing is willpower and knowing that you have to sacrifice... I believe that's still there inside me."

The obsession is also inside him, the obsession to conquer the only two gladiators who have conquered him—Foreman and Ali.

"I'd like George one more time," Frazier said.

"I watched films of my first fight with him. But in the two rounds, I didn't see one thing wrong except that I got hit. I didn't do anything right, but I didn't do anything wrong either. Two rounds was too quick for that. I just got hit. And now I believe I can whip him."

Students of the Sweet Science believe that Frazier's straight-ahead style will again make him too accessible, as it did when he was dethroned by Foreman in Jamaica in 1973.

"I'm not sayin' how I'll fight him this time; let's keep a little under the hat," he said. "But we got George Benton in here with me now and Ed Futch and maybe you'll see a new kind of Joe Frazier against George, boxin' and weavin'. I saw George against Ron Lyle, and I saw no improvement. They had him tryin' to box. But he had no speed to his punches. He was like pushin' it. And when he got hit by Lyle, he went down. He got up to win, but when he got hit, he went down. I didn't know that about him before."

New York Preference

Foreman, dethroned by Ali in Zaire in 1974, and Frazier each have been guaranteed $1 million for the May match.

"That was my price," Frazier said, laughing. "I'm behind in the rent again. Children got no shoes."

In his contract with Jerry Perenchio, the entrepreneur who has Foreman under his wing, Frazier surrendered some of his financial percentage in exchange for approval of the site. He demanded New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Landover, Md., with a preference for Madison Square Garden even though the Garden promoters lost to Perenchio in the negotiations. With the Garden scaled to attract a gate of about $1.5 million with ringside tickets at either $200 or $150, the Garden's asking price is $300,000 as rental.

"I hope it's in the Garden," said Frazier, serious now. "I love the Garden. I opened up the Garden in 1968 with Emile Griffith in a doubleheader. I love the people in the Garden. I'm comfortable there."

Frazier also preferred to be able to train in his gym near the North Philadelphia railroad station.

"I didn't want to go to Las Vegas," he said. "I didn't want to go anyplace where it's hot. Manila was hot. I'm not sayin' that cost me the fight. It's always hot in the ring with those big hot lights on you. But it's bad when it's hot when you're trainin'. I want to stay in the climate I'm used to. I love the cold."

And if Frazier defeats Foreman, he would expect a fourth audience with Muhammad Ali.

"Anytime," he said, laughing. "You tell me he's outside in the park now, I find him in the park."

Philippine Sports To Be Cleaned Up

MANILA, March 18 (AP).—Expectorating on the referee or an opponent will cost a Philippine professional basketball player between $66.50 and $133, according to a government code published today. The government took over regulation of the sport last year after a series of fights among players during games. The rules take effect with the start of the new season Sunday.

Spitting was listed as a grave offense along with others carrying fines of up to $665. They included taking a fighting stance, provoking a fight, using obscene gestures—including one identified in the rules as "stickum"—and throwing the ball or anything else at a referee, opponent or spectator.

g 10 Basketball Signs a Black s Head Coach for First Time

ISON, Wis., March 18 Bill Cofield, an assistant the University of Virhas been named coach University of Wisconsin, the first black hired basketball coach in the onference.

ick Haberman, chairman school's athletic board, eld was given a five-year at a salary of $25,000 first year.

I tried to play down the is the conference's first ach, but added, "I guess historical event whether or not."

, 36, replaces John Powresigned Feb. 11 in the a 14-game Wisconsin reak. The Badgers finha 10-16 won-lost season.

eh, State Changes

LANSING, Mich., March —Gus Ganakas has been s Michigan State Unead basketball coach and toiz has resigned as head coach, completing a bed bungled housecleaning of the troubled Spartans' athletic department.

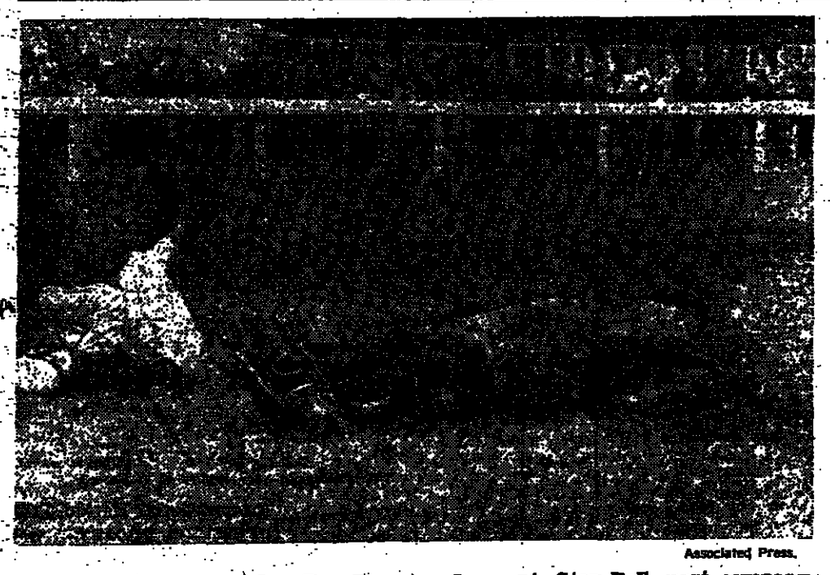
A university spokesman said MSU president Clifton Wharton and the board of trustees asked Stolz to step down after an institutional investigation that followed a National Collegiate Athletic Association recruiting probe.

Stolz's announcement came after university officials announced they had fired Ganakas for reasons not connected to the football probe.

The NCAA found MSU guilty of granting prohibited financial considerations to football players and prospects.

Russian Fast on Skates

MOSCOW, March 18 (Reuters).—Andrei Malikov of the Soviet Union yesterday set a men's world 1,000-meter speedskating record with a time of 1 minute 15.76 seconds at a Soviet armed forces meet at Alma-Ata. Malikov bettered the record of 1:16.92, set at Alma-Ata last year by Valeri Muratov of the Soviet Union.



Associated Press.

THE SAME FLOOR—Jockey Ron Barry and mount, Stay-Bell, part company r jump in Arkle Challenge Steeplechase at Cheltenham. There were no injuries.

oaches React Differently to NCAA Play

By Paul Attner

HINGTON, March 18 Digger Phelps is fighting st the Notre Dame grotto. Gene Bartow is smiling. Bobby Knight is happily press interviews. Rutgers' ung is still chewing on

how a few prominent are reacting to the next this year's highly com- National Collegiate Athsociation basketball tour- which continues tonight gional semifinal games in ations.

one, like Phelps, whose ame team won a first- game in the last second, even one more time is me gift. For others, like whose UCLA squad sur- pressure-packed season, nament is like a fresh

ost talented regional is east, where a showdown No. 1-ranked Indiana Marquette is a Saturday ht. The best bets to make e final four: Rutgers, In- Michigan and UCLA.

EAST

ia Military Institute has d this far on great shootd brains. Whether that enough to combat DePaul's City Bruisers, who would great roller-derby team, her question.

st the Keydets' short front tallest player: 6-foot-6), will match 6-11, 235-pound Corzine (15 points, nine ds); 6-7, 230 Joe Ponsetto d nine), and either 6-5 an Curtis Watkins or 6-9, Pancratz.

lecticut and Rutgers played ember in New Brunswick either had settled on a lineup. Rutgers won after trailing at inter- and not being able to way until midway through st half. Both teams like to run, but Rutgers runs better and has by far the best athlete in Phil Sellers, probably the most underrated player in the country.

MIDEAST

Indiana center Kent Benson was up tight last week against St. John's George Johnson. Imagine what he must be thinking with Alabama's Leon Douglas just ahead?

Douglas put on a devastating performance against North Carolina's Mitch Kupchak last week and normally is the one consistent force on an otherwise inconsistent team which had a 23-4 regular-season mark.

He'll have to be at his best to end unbeaten Indiana's winning streak. By shutting off Benson, he could reduce the Hoosiers to relying too much on Scott May, which is the one thing Bobby Knight wants to avoid.

Western Michigan, which plays Marquette, has been described as a "Princeton with talent," but as smart and as well-coached as the Broncos are, Marquette's superior quickness and talents should be the deciding factor. Despite improved outside shooting from Butch Lee and Earl Tatum, Marquette still relies heavily on its inside game, which is where Western Michigan is so strong on defense. But if the Broncos concentrate too much on cutting off lay-ups, Tatum's high-arching bombs and Lee's magic moves will hurt them.

MIDWEST

Michigan came within one second—and a Kent Benson tip-in—of pulling off the upset of the year against Indiana. The Hoosiers are the first to say that the Michigan effort was no fluke.

While Notre Dame, which faces Michigan tonight, relies so heavily on Adrian Dantley for points and then prays that someone else, like Duck Williams or freshman Bruce Flowers, will have a good game, Michigan is much more balanced. And balance normally beats one-man shows in tournament games.

If Texas A&M had not lost two star freshmen because of eligibility problems late in the season, Texas Tech probably would be home in Lubbock watching this one on television. Instead, it faces Missouri. The Red Raiders will try to ride herd on surprising Missouri with the large talents of 6-9 Rick Bullock (22 points, 10 rebounds).

WEST

Everytime someone laughs and wonders if there really is a college named Pepperdine, the Waves beat someone they shouldn't, like Nevada-Las Vegas (the Rebels' only loss) or San Francisco (at San Francisco for the West Coast Conference title).

Now the Waves hope to roll over UCLA, with Brazilian center Marcos Leite (18 points, 10 rebounds), a not-so-agile sort with a fine touch; forward Ollie Matson jr. (14 and nine), who performs best in pressure games, and guard Flintie Ray Williams, who conducts the offense with a fine flair.

Nevada-Las Vegas set an NCAA record this year by averaging 110 points a game. Their hands are quicker than a Las Vegas black-jack dealer and they play defense better than a Las Vegas stripper.

Nobody is quite sure how good this team is, so the Rebels, who use eight players extensively, will be out to prove something against Arizona. The best example probably will be set by forward Eddie Owens (23 points) and 6-6 guard Glen Gondrezick, who probably leads the nation in taking charge fouls.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

NY Rangers 3, Minnesota 1 (Hickey, Gilbert, Greschner; Jensen).
Buffalo 5, California 3 (Guevremont, Gare, Ramsey, Luce, Perreault; McAdam, Murdoch, Maxey).
Chicago 6, Toronto 5 (Tallon 2, Rota, Hull, Boldirev, Martin; McDonald, Thompson, Weir, Williams, Sittler).
Houston 7, Phoenix 4 (G. Howe 4, Mark Howe, Marty Howe, Lund; Hall 2, Ftorek 2).
Winnipeg 3, Calgary 3 (Ketola, Ford, Lindstrom; Morrison, Lukowich).
Cincinnati 3, Toronto 4 (Dudley 3, Byers, McKenzie; Jacques, Pleaneuf, Naplco, Nedomansky).
Indianapolis 5, New England 2 (Parizeau 2, Karlander, MacDonald, Maggs; Plett, Backstrom).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Houston 7, Phoenix 4 (G. Howe 4, Mark Howe, Marty Howe, Lund; Hall 2, Ftorek 2).
Winnipeg 3, Calgary 3 (Ketola, Ford, Lindstrom; Morrison, Lukowich).
Cincinnati 3, Toronto 4 (Dudley 3, Byers, McKenzie; Jacques, Pleaneuf, Naplco, Nedomansky).
Indianapolis 5, New England 2 (Parizeau 2, Karlander, MacDonald, Maggs; Plett, Backstrom).

Hemmi Victor of Giant Slalom

MONT STE. ANNE, Quebec, March 18 (UPI).—Switzerland's Heini Hemmi, whose only major league victory this year was in the Olympics, today easily won the final giant slalom event on this season's World Cup ski circuit, spoiling champion Ingemar Stenmark's 20th birthday.

Hemmi cruised down the course in 1 minute 30.91 seconds in his second run, adding to his 1:34.47 in the first heat for a winning combined time of 2:55.38, nearly three seconds ahead of second-place finisher Piero Gros of Italy.

Stenmark, who already has wrapped up the World Cup title, was fifth, good enough to give him the crown for the giant slalom. He previously had taken the special slalom title.

Another Swiss, Ernst Good, placed third, while Greg Jones of the United States was fourth.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	43	22	.662	—
Philadelphia	40	29	.580	5
Buffalo	38	30	.559	6 1/2
New York	33	37	.471	12 1/2
Central Division				
Washington	42	26	.618	—
Cleveland	39	27	.591	2
Houston	36	34	.514	7
New Orleans	32	38	.457	11
Atlanta	28	40	.412	14
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	30	38	.441	—
Kansas City	27	41	.397	3
Detroit	26	41	.388	3 1/2
Chicago	21	47	.308	8
Pacific Division				
Golden State	49	20	.710	—
Seattle	35	35	.500	14 1/2
Los Angeles	35	35	.500	14 1/2
Phoenix	32	36	.471	16 1/2
Portland	30	40	.429	19 1/2

Wednesday's Games

New York 112, New Orleans 107 (Monroe 37, Gianelli 24; Maravich 27, Williams 15).
Houston 124, Atlanta 112 (Tomjanovich 24, Kunnert 19; Hudson 25, Drew 25).
Philadelphia 108, Chicago 101 (Carter 24, Collins 23; Johnson 28, Marin 21).
Milwaukee 109, Los Angeles 96 (Smith 22, Dandridge 21; Abdul-Jabbar 21, Allen 21).
Seattle 123, Buffalo 111 (Brown 37, Gray 20, Watts 20; McAdoo 32, Smith 18).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 96, St. Louis 90 (Erving 34, Williamson 15; Barnes 27, Boone 20).
Kentucky 130, Virginia 115 (Averitt 36, Gilmore 27; Green 26, Jackson 21).
Denver 111, Indiana 108 (Thompson 36, Issel 20; Knight 33, Hillman 16).

College Basketball

ALL-AMERICA TEAM

By The Associated Press

FIRST TEAM

Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame; Scott May, Indiana; Kent Benson, Indiana; John Lucas, Maryland; Phil Sellers, Rutgers.

SECOND TEAM

Richard Washington, University of California, Los Angeles; Mitch Kupchak, North Carolina; Robert Parish, Centenary; Phil Ford, North Carolina; Ron Lee, Oregon.

THIRD TEAM

Bernard King, Tennessee; Earl Tatum, Marquette; Leon Douglas, Alabama; Kenny Carr, North Carolina State; Terry Furlow, Michigan State.

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Observer

Adversity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Nightmares by a roaring television screen:

I am wandering in the desolate wilds of the American stomach. It is located at the southern extremity of the American esophagus and it would be hard to imagine a more forlorn place. Stomach acid sloshes about at all hours. The entire landscape is obscured by impenetrable vapors, which I instantly recognize as the notorious "stomach gas."



Baker

From far above I hear the esophagus shouting to the stomach. "Potato chip with cheese dip coming down!" it cries. The stomach groans furiously. In an instant there is a thunderous roar overhead. Potato chip and cheese dip shoot through the gas like meteors from blackest space and plunge into the acid.

Then, without warning, a drenching torrent pours down upon me. The stomach snarls in rage at the esophagus, "Why didn't you warn me this bum was about to drink half a martini?" It cries, "I'll fix him."

In a murderous act of treachery, the stomach produces a dense mass of stomach gas and forces it back up the esophagus. I am caught in the updraft and am forced up, up, up, until I am wedged right under the breastbone. There, trapped, I hear the esophagus calling again: "Brace yourself down there! A whole anchovy coming down!"

Looking up, I see a gigantic salted fish plummeting upon me. I struggle to race back down the esophagus, but my feet are stuck in cheese dip, and the anchovy is gaining rapidly. . . .

* * *

I am jolted briefly into blessed wakefulness, then doze again. I have retained a baby-sitter named Mrs. Marsh for the evening. She has brought a huge suitcase containing toothpaste, toothbrushes, sticks of chalk, glasses filled with dyed water and a Thompson submachine gun, which she is pointing at me with one hand while dipping chalk into dyed water with the other.

She is determined not to let me go out to the movies until she has showed me how deeply her toothpaste will penetrate the enamel of my children's teeth. She is demonstrating with the chalk sticks. Sure enough, the dye is turning the chalk bright hues all the way through.

"You wouldn't do that to my children's teeth?" I am pleading. She cackles insanely. "Hah!" I cry. "Your toothpaste may penetrate chalk, but chalk isn't tooth enamel!" Mrs. Marsh fires a burst of machine-gun fire over my head to remind me to keep my hands up.

"My toothpaste," she gloats, "will penetrate anything. Look! And she rubs it on the television set, which turns bright purple.

Is there nothing I can do to stop her mad plot? One thing, she tells me. If I agree to stay home and sit with her until midnight while she demonstrates her toothpaste's penetrating power on the Queen Anne chairs. . . .

I open my eyes and close them again, then reopen them wide because standing right there before me is my blue pinstripe suit. It is in an ugly mood. "I've got something to tell you, stupid," says the suit.

"What's holding you up?" I ask. "Do you have the invisible man inside?"

"I wish I did," says the suit. "He's probably got enough sense to realize a man needs twice as much protection."

* * *

"Where do you talk from?" I ask the suit. "Your voice seems to be coming from your right pocket, but I don't see the flap moving."

The suit says it has not come there to talk about suit anatomy. "Well, flip off then," I say. "I don't hold with wool that talks."

The suit makes a terrifying grimace with its left lapel and calls for reinforcements. In an instant, I am surrounded by angry clothing—sweaters, underpants, socks—all prancing around the room and jabbering furiously. I swing a right hook at a pair of socks, and miss, and in the next moment the clothes have all leaped on me and are about to break my arm, when I awake.

Breathing heavily, I lumber off to bed and put out the light. There is a stranger in the room. I demand to know what he is doing there. He says he is looking for the washing machine so he can surprise me next time I do the sheets by showing me a soap that gets white things twice as white. I lead him to the cellar. He thanks me. On the stairs I am mugged and robbed of all my vacation cash. When I get back to bed Karl Malden tells me always to carry traveler's checks.

The Religious 'Revival' in U.S. Prisons

By Russell Chandler

LOS ANGELES—Guards and heavy steel doors bar prison inmates from the outside world, but not from religion. There is mounting evidence that a wave of spiritual revival is sweeping through U.S. jail cells, reaching even some of the most notorious criminals. An increasing number of prisoners refer to their experiences as "conversions" or "finding God," though many grew up in only nominally Christian homes.

Among those who have recently professed faith in Jesus Christ as "personal savior" are three of the five members of the Manson clan who were sentenced to death (later modified to life imprisonment) for their part in the grisly 1969 Tate-La Bianca and Hinman slayings in southern California.

According to their own statements and those of prison chaplains, Susan Atkins at the California Institution for Women in Frontera, Bruce Davis at Folsom State Prison and Charles (Tex) Watson at the California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo have been "born again" since their incarceration.

Miss Atkins, 27, was baptized in the prison yard last year in a 2-foot-deep cattle trough supplied by a rancher. News of the event did not leak out until early this year, however.

Even cult leader Charles Manson, at Folsom, may be softening in his attitude toward Christianity, according to chaplains.

From Panther to Lamb

One of the most recent conversion accounts is that former Black Panther revolutionary Eldridge Cleaver "accepted Christ" in his cell at the Oakland, Calif., courthouse jail in January.

The onetime information minister and co-founder of the Black Panther party, renouncing his radical past, voluntarily returned to the United States in November after seven years abroad as a fugitive. He was wanted here in connection with a 1968 shoot-out with Oakland police.

There are skeptical observers, of course, who say that such "jailhouse conversions" are calculated to win favor with parole boards, chaplains and wardens, and even to cover up drug traffic.

A prosecutor in Arlington, Va., for example, recalled two cases in which the defendants "found God" as soon as they were booked.

But chaplains and prison workers, many of whom are ex-convicts, insist the wave of religion is real.

"There is far more Christian action in prisons today than in the entire history of the American prison system," said Chaplain Ray Hoekstra, 63, a 40-year veteran of an independent nationwide prison ministry that has been influential in the lives of the Manson clan.

Duane Peterson of Hollywood, head of Prison Inreach Ministries, compares the "wave of revival in the jails" to the effusive Jesus movement as it hit the "street people" in 1968 and 1969. His estimation is corroborated by professionals like Chaplain Dale Hatfield at Florida State Prison and Thomas Plummer, a correctional officer at San Quentin, Calif.

Bible Readers

"I find much encouragement from the recent interest that has been expressed towards . . . faith in Christ," said Plummer, relating how many inmates read personal copies of the Bible and "carry them everywhere—to work, to mealtimes, as well as to chapel services."

Meanwhile, assorted prison ministries bringing religion—most of it the evangelical Christian variety—behind prison walls are springing up across the country.

One of the most innovative and newest is a nationwide network of evangelist convicts "on a commission for Jesus Christ." The man behind the program is Charles (Chuck) Colson, once known as the White House "hatchet man" during the Watergate period.

"Miracles are happening," Colson said. "Lives are being changed on a lasting basis."

Although his own conversion occurred before he served seven months in federal prison for obstruction of justice, Colson says his prison experience gave him new spiritual strength and the vision for his program, now approved by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

News of the Cleaver conversion reached the outside world through a friend who visited the former Panther in his cell at Cleaver's request.

The visitor, a former Panther himself who is now a deacon in a Baptist church in San Diego, related to his pastor the story of Cleaver's conversion. The minister, the Rev. Shadrach Meshach Lockeridge, later recounted it at a gathering of 600 Baptist ministers in Jackson, Miss.

Shuns Publicity

Sources close to Cleaver say he does not want to say anything public about his spiritual experience now because he does not want to use it as a lever to secure favors or to appear that he is doing so.

But a chaplain said he met Cleaver in January in the jail, where he had been "placed in a tank with a strong Christian convict who had once been his enemy" when the two men did time at San Quentin. (Cleaver, 40, was paroled in 1966 after serving nine years on a rape charge.)

The chaplain, Glenn Morrison of Follow-Up Ministries, headquartered in Hayward, Calif., said Cleaver told him that his cell mate had "witnessed" to him and encouraged Cleaver to read the Bible daily.

One day, when Mr. Morrison was making regular calls inside the jail, "Eldridge lingered behind and asked to have a personal interview with me," the chaplain said.

Mr. Morrison said he counseled Cleaver about his spiritual life "and it progressed from there."

Changes in Cleaver's political outlook had become evident prior to his decision to return to the United States. In a letter he wrote to the media last year, he said: "With all its faults, the American political system is the freest and most democratic in the world. The system needs to be improved, with democracy spread to all areas of life, particularly the economic."

Mr. Morrison, who also has unusual clearance to visit death-row convicts at San Quentin, has been in close touch with Manson. He said Manson had asked him for a Bible.

Staff Chaplain Harry Howard of San Quentin's Garden Chapel agreed that Manson, who was moved last week to Folsom, appeared open to the Christian faith, although he cautioned against saying that he had undergone any kind of "conversion."

Mr. Howard said Manson had recently told him: "Everybody must come to the cross—either voluntarily or they will be dragged to the cross" (in judgment).

'The God Squad'

Mr. Morrison, whose organization, nicknamed "the God Squad," has trained 100 volunteers in techniques of prison visitation, also said that Clifford Jefferson, who has been associated with the Symbionese Liberation Army while in prison, had been converted in December.

Mr. Morrison said Jefferson, who also claimed he ordered the assassination of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster, had agreed to tell of his spiritual experience. Jefferson, a convicted murderer, is serving a life sentence at Vacaville State Prison.

Another recent convert, according to Mr. Morrison, is Timothy Dudley, 29, who was convicted of strangling Robert Liberty, the so-called "candlelight killer," in his jail cell in 1971. Mr. Morrison said he baptized Dudley at San Quentin in August.

Chaplain Hoekstra, whose daily "prison broadcasts" are carried on 102 radio stations, was apparently a catalyst in the conversion of Davis, the Manson clan member jailed in the murders of Malibu musician Bruce Hinman and ranch hand Shorty Shea.

Davis, apparently the first Manson member to convert, wrote Miss Atkins at Frontera, telling her of his experience. That, and "Chaplain Ray's" broadcasts, led to her conversion in her cell in September, 1974, she wrote later.

Other chaplains and the prison superintendent at Frontera say they believe the conversion is sincere.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: 'Loner' Kim Novak Weds Veterinarian



Kim Novak ...trouble with

Kim Novak, who often described herself as a "loner" and has been out of the news for several years, cried and stumbled over her vows as she married the veterinarian who takes care of her pets at her mountaintop home in Carmel, Calif. "She had a problem with repeating the vows," Judge Robert Hain, who presided over the wedding, said yesterday in reporting the event. "There were some tears shed." In a small outdoor ceremony at Miss Novak's home, the actress was married to Dr. Robert Malley of Salinas last Friday. The couple's honeymoon was spent camping and horseback riding along the coast. It was the second marriage for both.

* * *

A report from Stockholm said that Ingmar Bergman had left the clinic where he had been treated for a nervous condition since late January. The film director was hospitalized after the police held him several hours because of possible income-tax evasion.

* * *

BIRTHS: In Austin, Texas, Luci Johnson Nugent gave birth to a girl, as yet unnamed. The daughter of the late President Lyndon Johnson and her husband, Patrick Nugent, now have three girls and a boy. Singer Nancy Sinatra gave birth to a girl Wednesday in Los Angeles. The baby was named Amanda and was the second daughter for Miss Sinatra and her second husband, choreographer Hugh Lambert.

* * *

BACK AT THE PALACE: Queen Elizabeth II consulted her lawyers Thursday on how best to resolve the problems raised by the reported determination of her sister, Princess Margaret, and the Earl of Snowdon to separate or divorce. One source said that a divorce had been ruled out. The Queen has now discussed the marriage with the Privy Council and the law officers.

The archbishop of Canterbury, Donald Coggan, said that he had not spoken to the Queen about the matter and would have no statement until he returns to England next week. He was in Barbados Thursday on his way to Trinidad for a conference.

The expectation is that some sort of statement clarifying the situation will be issued soon, but Buckingham Palace sources said that they had no idea when this might be.

The London Evening News said that Princess Margaret might renounce her claim to the throne if she is divorced. She is fifth in line of succession. If this happened, the newspaper said, it is not clear whether she would lose her £35,000 ($70,000)-a-year allowance.

However, Lord Blake, a c[onsti]tutional expert, said that [there] was no way in which a m[ember] of royalty could become a [com]moner, although she [could] choose, unofficially, to dr[op her] title.

Lord Snowdon left Hong [Kong] Thursday for Sydney, whe[re he] will hold an exhibition of hi[s pho]tographs.

* * *

Actor Henry Fonda has [under]gone surgery for the remo[val of] a tumor on his right lung. A [fami]ly spokesman said tha[t the] growth was not malignan[t and] that the actor, 70, would r[emain] in a Hollywood hospital [at] least another week.

* * *

Russian ballet star [Valery] Panov, who injured his le[g] three weeks ago, said Wedn[esday] in New York that he is fi[t and] will be in top form when h[e and] his wife, Galina open a n[ation]long tour with the Eglevsk[y Bal]let Company in St. Peter[sburg,] Fla.

* * *

In San Luis Obispo, former child actor Tommy [Rettig] has been sentenced for mar[ijuana] possession, his second drug[-relat]ed conviction this year. [Rettig,] 33, who starred in telev[ision's] "Lassie" series, pleaded guil[ty last] month to a charge of poss[essing] three-quarters of a pound o[f mar]ijuana. Wednesday, he wa[s sen]tenced to three years' pro[bation] and six months in jail. The [judge] suspended the jail sentenc[e pro]vided Rettig serves a se[ntence] handed down last month on [a Los] Angeles Federal Court conv[iction] for smuggling a small qu[antity] of cocaine from Peru. The [con]viction is being appealed.

* * *

Mamie Eisenhower, 79, [widow] of former President I[wight] Eisenhower, left Walter Re[ed Ar]my Hospital in Washington [Wed]nesday after a lengthy trea[tment] for a viral infection. Mrs. [Eisen]hower entered the h[ospital] Dec. 31.

—SAMUEL JUST

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19-3-76

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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